

KINGDOM OF IRAK
FAST BECOMING
WESTERNIZED

British Aid in Administration, but Hold No Executive Positions

DESERT MOTOR ROUTE
LINKS BAGDAD TO SEA

Cultivation of Cotton Is Encouraged, While Intensive Search Is Made for Oil

BAGDAD, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—One's first impressions of Iraq are those of a land of desolation and mud-flats, through which flow two dreary, dirty rivers and where nothing meets the eye but mud buildings, dust and date palms. Iraq, however, cannot be judged on first appearance, and there comes the realization that Iraq cannot be excluded from the sphere of international politics. Both in position and composition Iraq must play an important part in the future of the Middle East.

The land is for the most part composed of virgin soil. The population is an armed one, consisting of Arabs, Kurds, Yazidis, Turcomans, Persians and other races. There are Christians, Moslems and Jews, most of the Moslems being of the Shiah rite. In Bagdad and the larger towns civilization is on the whole at a high standard, while in the outlying districts it exists scarcely at all.

Efficient Police System
Thanks to a most efficient system of police, public security is good, and even in the vast spaces of the desert criminals are nearly always tracked down. Iraq has the largest, which is now in the making, in addition to the splendid force of Iraq levies, under British officers, whose smartness would do credit to any force in existence. Bagdad possesses most of the requirements of an up-to-date city, and the progress made in some directions is most remarkable.

Bagdad resembles a halfway house between the Mediterranean and India. The atmosphere of the bazaar exists side by side with the coffee-drinking and bubble-bubble smoking of the Levant. Gradually, however, Bagdad is turning westward. The transdesert motor routes are attracting its attention toward the shores of the Mediterranean, and this is bringing it more closely into touch with Europe and America. Formerly it was cut off from the West by the great barrier of the Syrian desert; now little more than 24 hours separates her from the port of Beirut. Such is the country over which King Faisal has been appointed to rule. His task is a difficult one; but it is astonishing to see the progress made in a backward country, such as this, in the space of four years, with the help of British aid.

In manner King Faisal is almost exaggeratedly English, except that he retains the Arab custom of wearing the head-dress indoors. His tall, slight figure and rather boyish expression, only relieved by his dark pointed beard, produce a personality which wins all hearts. Although the King is very English in his ways, he cannot speak a word of that language. He knows a little French, but prefers to converse in his native tongue.

Prince Has English Education
So enthusiastic is King Faisal about England and everything English that he has engaged an English governess for his son and heir, he receives a regular English education, is taught to play tennis, and even wears Eton suits.

The King talked at some length on the value of British help, which he fully appreciates. His Majesty insisted that it is to the material ad-

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Court Relief by Congress,
Martin W. Littleton's Plea

Favors Committees on Constitutionality of Proposed Laws in Speech to Bankers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1 (Special).—The completion of the \$500,000 economic foundation endowment fund in the closing session of the fifty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association here put the organization in a position to help to increase public understanding of finance, to a point commensurate with the growth of financial resources in the Nation.

When the association was formed in 1875 there were about 3000 banks in the country with aggregate capital in surplus of \$550,000,000, deposits below \$2,000,000,000, and total resources of about \$3,000,000,000, whereas today there are about 30,000 banks with capital funds of \$7,000,000,000, deposits above \$50,000,000,000 and total resources of over \$60,000,000,000.

In the last year alone savings deposits have increased more than \$2,000,000,000, with the number of depositors increasing from 38,000,000 to 59,700,000. "The time has come," said Mr. Littleton, "when we must talk to a trained, intelligent public understanding of finance and financial problems. In the opinion of the bankers, and the endowment fund started at this convention, from which the proceeds are to be awarded in each state, is the result."

Cities Invite Bankers
A \$5000 subscription from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and two \$5000 subscriptions from J. P. Morgan & Co. were included in a list of large amounts contributed by banks and individuals, supplemented by \$250,000 subscribed in state quotas. A scholarship in the University of Virginia was offered in addition to the money gifts.

Invitations from Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Houston were presented to the convention and will be acted upon by the executive committee, probably at its December meeting. The committee had before it the name of Nathan D. Prince of Hartford, Conn., as the probable choice for treasurer to serve in addition to the president, Oscar Wells of Birmingham, Ala., and the vice-presidents, who were installed at the general session.

Validity of Legislation
Martin W. Littleton of New York, an address delivered in the general session, addressed the bankers in both houses of Congress of committees on constitutionality of legislation which should be referred proposed legislation whose validity was questioned.

Mr. Littleton's recommendation came at the close of an analysis of the aims of the advocate of direct democracy as opposed to the theory and practice of a representative form of government, in which he defended the uncheckered will of the majority is to be found the final test of wisdom and order. Their direct object is the

CHILDREN WELCOME!
IS MOODY INSTITUTE
APARTMENTS' CALL

18 Furnished Suites Leased
at Chicago With \$55 the
Maximum Rental

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Only families with children are to be permitted to occupy the 18 four-room furnished apartments in a building now being remodeled here, and every one has been leased. It is announced by Moody Bible Institute, which owns the property and is conducting this unique arrangement.

Telephone, gas and electric light are included in the rent for these apartments, the maximum charge being \$55 a month. This is about half the prevailing rates in Chicago. Married couples at the institute are to occupy the building which is to be operated with aid of funds available for that purpose from the Susan G. Gray Memorial.

Garret Biblical Institute, affiliated with Northwestern University at Evanston, is considering adoption of a similar plan whereby married students may be relieved of the handicap of high rents while preparing for the ministry. Erection of an apartment house for married students with modern facilities is on the expansion program. Funds for the school are to be solicited here soon, it is announced.

BRITAIN ORDERS
STRONG FLEET
FOR NEAR EAST

No Deviation in Angora's Policy Seen in Call for Turkish Recruits

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Strong British naval forces will be maintained in Near Eastern waters during the next few weeks, under amended orders issued by the Admiralty to the Mediterranean fleet.

Under the new instructions the third battle squadron, the third cruiser squadron and the first and third destroyer flotillas will concentrate in Suda Bay, Crete, on Oct. 8, to remain a week.

After their departure for Malta the battleship Queen Elizabeth will arrive at Suda Bay, and she in turn will leave for Malta Oct. 20.

British official circles profess to see no indication of a deviation in Turkish policy in the news from Constantinople that four classes of recruits have been called to the colors.

It is pointed out that the policy of the present Government of Turkey is based on military defense of its frontiers, and it is believed the summoning of the recruits cannot be interpreted as pointing to a bellicose attitude.

There is no idea in official circles here that the move is connected with the Anglo-Turkish dispute over the territory of Mosul, which is in the hands of the League of Nations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30 (AP).—Four classes of recruits ranging from the ages of 22 to 25 years have been called to the colors. The officers of the first and second reserves are to undergo examination.

NEW MOTOR FUEL
RESEARCH ADVISED

Time to Work for Substitute Is Now, Says Expert

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP).—America should now be working on a substitute for gasoline, and coal is the logical source for such a substitute, Dr. A. F. Fiedler, chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, told the chemists attending the American Chemical Society symposium.

"The time for fuel research is here," said Dr. Fiedler. "We may need some gasoline substitutes in five years, or it may be in 25 years."

Milton C. Whitaker, president of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, predicted that alcohol would be used extensively in the making of motor fuels as gasoline becomes scarce.

"The superiority of alcohol gasoline-fuels is now safely established by actual experience," said Mr. Whitaker.

GREEK ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Government has issued a decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly and is ordering new elections. General Pangalos, Premier and Minister of War, in a message to the Greek people, declared that the Assembly has lost the confidence of the Nation and has formed an obstacle to reconciliation and the reorganization of the political situation.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CLUB
MOVEMENT LIKELY TO EXPAND

Program for New Year Is Taken Up by More Than Five Hundred Organizations—Study of Work Made by Experts From All Over the East

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special).—More than 500 Junior Achievement clubs of the northeastern states began their new year today. The taking up of the new year's work, in many cases in a new enterprise, organization of new clubs, graduation into club leadership of older club members, election of officers, and other matters of this kind, will now come before these boy and girl organizations.

The Junior Achievement Bureau is emphasizing the necessity that each club make out a program for the year, outline the work, and set definite goals toward which to strive.

A healthy crop of new leaders is already in evidence for the new year. Since the Achievement Training Camp and Leaders' Institute, both of which events were held here last July, 11 club members have already pledged themselves to organize and conduct new clubs.

The number of clubs in the Springfield Foundation will be considerably boosted, it is known.

Sending Out Supplies
The bureau offices will soon be sending out supplies for the new club year, including job books for the club secretaries to record their club activities, job books for individual club members to keep a record of the articles produced, hours spent in club work, etc., and the new leaders will be sent outlines of the enterprises in which they will engage, working sheets and the leaders' manual.

The outlook for the 1925-26 club year is most encouraging. Bureau officials state, and it is expected that much will be accomplished in the way of extending the work into new cities and raising the standards of the work.

For the express purpose of studying Junior Achievement Club work, nine individuals or groups of persons from as many different points in the United States will meet at the Eastern States Exposition. In but two cases did any of these parties come from cities in which Achievement

LABOR BACKS
MACDONALD ON
DAWES REPORT

Conference Supports Former Premier Despite Attacks of Communists

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—By an overwhelming majority the Labor Party conference endorsed the vindication by Ramsay MacDonald of his Dawes report and reparations policy, which have been vigorously attacked by Communist speakers. This contrast in voting by the delegates of the nations which condemned the report at the Scarborough congress was due to Mr. MacDonald's clear and careful analysis of the reparation problem.

In the continued long discussions the conference maintained its anti-Communist attitude. These were concerned mainly with a restatement of the party policy relating to social and industrial questions in Great Britain and to affairs of the British Empire. On each official resolution the anti-Communist attitude was expressed with its adherents or sympathizers in the local party parties to submit amendments opposing the official policy and time after time these were rejected by majorities similar to those recorded at the opening session.

Reds' Speeches Wearisome

The speeches of the small group of Communist delegates became wearisome by repetition and the conference plainly expressed its impatience. They directed their main efforts to a resolution submitted by the executive defining the "principles" to be used to guide the party's action.

Ramsay MacDonald, who moved this, stated that it was necessary to make it clear to the British people where the Labor Party stood and what he aimed at. They proclaimed without apology or shame that they sought to establish a Socialist state, but it was to be based on democratic institutions, aiming at the co-operation of all classes for the common good and the transformation to this state was to be accomplished by progressive parliamentary action. He appealed for a decisive majority against the Communists, and declared that the Nation would know exactly where the Labor Party stood.

This amendment asked the conference to declare for the use of any means, parliamentary or otherwise, to organize a vigorous struggle for that purpose.

The attitude of the Communists was indicated by A. Ferguson, Glasgow, who complained that the official resolution laid stress on democracy and described that policy as "crawling, sniveling, gradualism."

An Ingenious Argument

Harry Pollitt submitted an ingenious argument that the capitalist system was rapidly crumbling and that a cataclysm was about to befall the Labor Party can convert the majority of the people to bring about the transformation of society peacefully. Therefore, he contended, the Labor movement must organize to be ready to take over industries and the Government when the crisis comes.

As the majority of the Labor leaders and the rank and file do not adopt this line.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Secretary of State Opens
Inter-Parliamentary Union

Mr. Kellogg Tells Delegates of 38 Nations War Remedy Must Come From People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Flags of 38 nations hung over the gallery railings of the House of Representatives today in honor of the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which opened its twenty-third conference, with an address by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who welcomed the delegates here primarily to further world peace.

"The permanent peace of the world depends on the spread of knowledge and the proper understanding of each other's problems," declared Mr. Kellogg. "The principal causes of war are national ambition, nations jealousies and racial hatreds. Knowledge and acquaintance remove suspicions and intercourse softens animosities. The cure must come from the hearts and understanding of the people. They must be taught to think in terms of peace; they must realize that there are better means of adjusting international disputes than the arbitrament of war. Arbitration and judicial settlements have a conspicuous place and are powerful instruments for peace, but there must be more than treaties and conventions; there must be the spirit of tolerance and a willingness to submit to arbitration or judicial settlement."

Democracy an Aid to Peace

"The extension over the world of true representative democracies where the voice of the people may be made effective in shaping the destinies of nations is undoubtedly a very powerful instrument in the maintenance of peace, but unfortunately all history teaches us that even this is not always effective. To make it effective the people themselves must study and understand the problems of government. Parli-

Delegates Mingle Outside

Outside the regular sessions the foreign delegates are having their experience and information enlarged by informal contacts with various groups of people. The sessions in the capitol are concerned mainly with reports. The outside intercourse gives an opportunity for an exchange of views which is considered very valuable in promoting good understanding.

Some of the delegates are speaking at meetings of one kind and another in and about Washington. The fourteenth affirmation states that the members of the union shall make no discriminations because of sex, religion or for any other class reason. This is considered covers the question of sex equality. The proposed resolution would merely emphasize it and maybe brought out in debate.

CRUISING CARS
FOR THE POLICE

WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY

Republican Senator From Illinois

mentary government, used in its broad sense as including all forms of representative democracies, is today facing a grave problem as at any time within the memory of any man now living. There are forces at work for the disintegration of orderly representative government and for the establishment of class rule, which may well give us serious thought.

It is not sufficient to label a government a democracy, Mr. Kellogg contended. It must be stable and insure protection to minorities and to property, and an equal opportunity for individual enterprise and initiative.

He commended the growing practice of submitting treaties to parliament for ratification as making for peace.

"We aim to make your stay among us a worthy expression of our common hope," W. B. McKinley (R), Senator from Illinois, chairman of the conference, told the delegates in welcoming them on behalf of the United States and Canada. "We of the United States believe in the Inter-Parliamentary Union," he declared. "The Union has modified the thoughts of men. Its history is a history of peaceful persons bent upon the pursuit of attainable ideals."

The Fast Is Secure

"The past is secure," said Mr. McKinley, "and there is a value to the present. All of the purposes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are not fixed and unchangeable, but we will continue to believe in contribution as a practicable and civilized method of settling disputes between nations. As members of parliaments we are concerned to know more of the relations between our legislative bodies and foreign policies."

"We crave that light and leavening which can come only from intercourse with our fellow parliamentarians. We would know more of each other's conditions precipitated by the Great War, of the mandated territories, of the minorities, of the economic, financial and health problems, of the League of Nations and its Permanent Council of International Justice of passports and customs, of international production and transportation, of the achievements and failures of diplomacy, of social and colonial problems, of armaments and of the traffic in munitions."

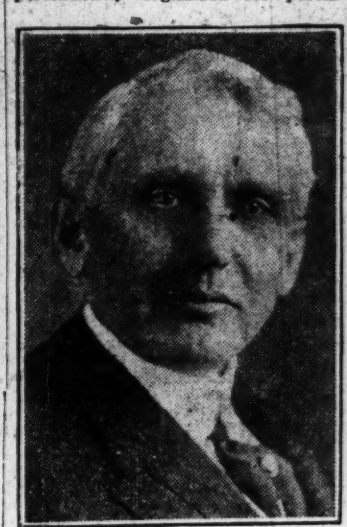
A New Page
for Children

Commencing October 5 The Christian Science Monitor will publish every Monday a page for the little children to be known as "The Children's Page."

"Our Young Folks' Page" will be continued regularly every Thursday for the older girls and boys.

nitions of war, of de-militarized zones, and particularly of the all-important efforts to restate, amend, reconcile and promote the principles of international law without which there can be no peace or justice between the nations of the world.

"The only agency regularly and permanently organized for parlia-



FRANK B. KELLOGG
Secretary of State

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FRENCH OFFER
PLACED BEFORE
THE PRESIDENT

No Differences of Opinion Exist Among Members of American Mission

NO ACCEPTABLE PLAN HAS BEEN PROPOSED

Report That an Agreement Had Been Reached, Declared to Be Incorrect

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The French debt problem was placed before President Coolidge today by the American Debt Commission and the White House announced a statement would be issued shortly.

After a conference at the White House between the President and the commission, a statement was issued by the Treasury Secretary, Andrew W. Mellon, for the committee, which called on the President, and which also declared that no proposal had been submitted to Mr. Coolidge for his approval or disapproval.

Statement Given Out
The statement said: "The representation in the press on the supposed authority of a member of the French commission that an agreement has been reached and purporting to give the terms is entirely incorrect. Such a statement obviously did not come from M. Caillaux, because before the adjournment of the sub-committees last evening the French members were informed by the American members that their proposals were not likely to be accepted."

"There have been no differences of opinion whatever amongst the American commission. The visit to the President this morning was to inform him of the position of negotiations. No proposal has been made acceptable to the American commission and none has been submitted to the President for his approval or disapproval."

Commissions Far Apart
Some members of the American commission were of the opinion that no possibility of an agreement with the French was apparent at this stage. One member felt that the two commissions were as far apart as they were upon presentation by M. Caillaux of his first settlement proposal last Thursday.

The American commission immediately went into an executive session and it was indicated that following the scheduled meeting at 11 o'clock which the French mission a statement giving more details of the proceedings would be made public.

Mr. Coolidge was informed of every detail of the negotiations up to last night and it was said on behalf of the American commission that the situation had not changed overnight in so far as any indications from either camp showed.

French May Move Next
While the American members were disinclined to talk about their conference with the President it was apparently the belief that the American Commission will wait for the French to move next. Members of the American group hoped, however, that the conversations would not end immediately.

Those of the Americans who refused to consider negotiations at an end, based their hope on the slogan that "we never quit trading until the game is ended." It was pointed out that changes may develop in the general situation as a result of the conversations to be held here.

It was noted that Mr. Mellon's statement did not indicate the width of the gap separating the two commissions. The French Mission, informed unofficially of the statement by the American secretary, left M. Caillaux the determination of its course. One of the members described the memorandum as "tragic," but would not comment at length.

Difficulties Seen in Paris as to the Transference of Wealth Across Atlantic

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Although French reaction cannot be observed with accuracy for several days, it is already evident that public opinion welcomes an accord however onerous for France because a safeguarding clause has been inserted. That has been the principal demand here, in Washington. While the figures are imperfectly understood and cannot have any dogmatic quality, what is perfectly understood is the possibility that circumstances in France may change, or experience may prove that the agreed payments are impossible.

France is willing to try and pay on almost any basis, provided the opportunity for revision is given. It is pointed out that several quarters that quite apart from the contingency of the cessation of German payments to France, difficulties may arise regarding the methods of transferring wealth across the Atlantic. This aspect of the problem has not been sufficiently examined, but the French are conscious of it. Possibly the safeguarding clause will operate in this respect.

The Word "Pay" Defined
The Figure notably defines the word "pay." It must be the exportation of real values, having a currency in the markets of the creditor. Ultimately there must be a transference of merchandise. How can the American worker tolerate a situation which threatens importation of French goods?

At present the balance of commercial exchange between France and the United States is very unfavorable to France, which buys raw material and sells manufactured products.

San Francisco Couple Travel and Live in Novel Motor Home

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Touch Boston on Nation-Wide Tour—7000 Miles in 14 Months—In 20 States So Far

Fourteen months of automobile touring during which time they have visited 20 states, traveled more than 7000 miles and have lived, with but few and infrequent exceptions, day and night in their motorized home, is the record which Mr. and Mrs. William B. Curtis of 132 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., had so far completed as they drove into Boston on their way southward.

By the time Mr. and Mrs. Curtis end their coast-to-coast and border-to-border excursion they will have been en route three years or more without having once returned to their home, and will, they plan, touch every state in the Union. Their veritable traveling residence is equipped with the most modern household facilities including running water, a gasoline stove, bureau, clothes closet, a sewing machine and comfortable beds.

"The United States has certainly proved itself to us to be the land of courtesy and hospitality," said Mrs. Curtis. "Many persons have asked us if we carry weapons to protect ourselves when we are alone at night or traversing an unfrequented road."

Really we haven't found it necessary at all. To the contrary the helpfulness which strangers in all parts of the country have shown us has been gratifying. From the farmer in the open west who has so kindly permitted us to use his yard to park our 'home' for the night, to the busiest traffic officer of an eastern city, we have experienced assistance and cooperation."

Mr. Curtis was not a little pleased to exhibit his unique motorcar, for if there is another quite like it, it hasn't come to his attention. The bus, for so it must be called, although it carried but two passengers, is commodious for all needs. It has an inside width of five feet two inches, and a height of six feet. To add to the safety of operation the speed is automatically governed so that it cannot exceed 30 miles an hour. Mr. Curtis said that he usually drove from 18 to 20 miles an hour, and that dependent upon the beauty of the scenery and the destination desired he does not attempt to make more than 100 miles in a day and often less. "It is only for the pleasure of the trip that we are motoring for a few years," Mrs. Curtis explained casually as though motoring for two or three years was an everyday experience. "We left San Francisco in July of last year, and traveled the southern states to Florida. Occasionally we live in our car several weeks when we find a particularly delightful spot."

Home on Wheels Has Running Water, Stove and Good Beds



Mr. and Mrs. William B. Curtis of San Francisco and Their Mobile Home, in Which They Are Touring the United States.

From Boston the tourists left for New York, Washington, and the southern states where they will again motor away the winter before striking out for less traveled parts.

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT ARRIVES AT DALTON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, who is to speak at the dedication in Dalton tomorrow of the memorial to W. Murray Crane, arrived here early today from Murray Bay, Canada, where he has been spending the summer, and after a brief stop in a local hotel was met by Col. W. M. Crane, who took him to Dalton by motor. From Dalton he will go to Washington for the opening of the Supreme Court next Monday.

USE OF NEW ENGLAND GOODS

Urging the use of New England goods in the construction and equipment of the new Statler Hotel in Boston, Roland W. Boyden, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to E. M. Statler of Buffalo, stresses the quality and value of New England products. The letter, made public today, offers any service to Mr. Statler that it can render in directing him to sources of New England products, and calls attention to the business policy of patronizing local concerns.

DRY ENFORCEMENT LAXITY IS DEPLORED

W. C. T. U. President Attacks "Wet Officials"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special)—Urging members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to increase their work during the coming season to place Massachusetts among the leading dry states of the country, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, of Boston, state president of the W. C. T. U., attacked the laxity of prohibition enforcement at the Hampden County W. C. T. U. convention in Wesley Church yesterday. She said that so long as the work of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment is left in the hands of "wet officials," the country would be "wet."

The main part of Mrs. Ropes' address was devoted to the world convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, at which she was one of the 10 delegates selected to address the convention. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. M. K. Litchard, of Springfield; Vice-president at large, Mrs. Rhena Mosher, of Holyoke; secretary, Mrs. Hattie Trewey, of Springfield; and treasurer, Mrs. John W. Parker, of Springfield. Plans were discussed for the coming state and national conventions.

EXTENSION HOME WORK TO EXPAND

KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. 1 (Special)—Home demonstration work has been brought back into the scope of influence of the extension courses at Rhode Island State College with the

addition of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Coyne of Cambridge, Md., to the faculty. Miss Coyne plans a reorganization of this work in conformity with the five-year agricultural program launched six months ago. During that time the post to which she has been appointed has been vacant and nothing has been done.

The work of Mrs. Wilkie Hinds, appointed two months ago as director of home economics at the state experimental station at the college, has been organized in conjunction with granges and women's societies throughout the State.

NORTHAMPTON MASONS CELEBRATE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special)—Northampton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons celebrated its one hundredth anniversary with a banquet in Masonic Hall last night. The banquet was served by members of Bethlehem Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Harry G. Pollard, Grand High Priest, delivered an address. Other speakers were the Rev. Paul Sterling, Grand Chaplain, and Herbert W. Dean, Grand King.

A reception was given for Mr. Pollard and for J. Albert Blake, General Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter of the United States. Winthrop Caldwell read a history of Northampton Chapter. Guests were present from Masonic circles throughout western Massachusetts.

\$3,500,000 HOG ISLAND BID

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The highest bidder for purchase of Hog Island, Philadelphia, is Root-Carter Company, 25 Broadway, New York, who offered the fleet corporation \$3,500,000 for the property.

SCHOOL COURSE TREND STUDIED

Conference of Educational Opinion Is to Be Held at North Woodstock, N. H.

Numerous proposed revisions in the public school curriculum which are commanding the attention of educators of the United States, are to receive first attention at the October Conference of Educational Opinion, which is to meet this year at North Woodstock, N. H., convening next week Thursday evening and continuing in session until Saturday noon. Commissioners and superintendents of education, college professors and superintendents of schools in New England will attend, many of them going from the Greater Boston area. Designed to give opportunity for free, intimate and confidential discussion in a way that is impossible in the convention room, the conference will not take specific action. Dr. Fayson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, is chairman of the program committee. The other members are Dr. A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education for Connecticut, and Willard H. Bacon, superintendent of schools, Westbury, R. I.

Moral Education Stressed

Moral education, which is receiving attention from educators equal to that given the revision of the curriculum, is the subject for discussion on Saturday morning. It will revolve around the question whether moral education can be accomplished apart from religious training. Such points as these are to be taken up: Shall moral training be direct or incidental? What is meant by indirect? In what way may moral education be secured indirectly? In what way may moral education be secured directly?

Certain current problems of secondary education to be discussed are athletic policies, student social adjustments, adjustment to industry, adjustment to college demands and approaching citizenship. Teacher participation in the development of educational policies is to be approached from two angles: how it shall be obtained and how it shall be conducted. There will be also a consideration of pupil participation and parent and community cooperation.

Utility and Culture. Recent educational movements, such as the Winnetka plan, the platoon school, so-called progressive schools, the problem project, standard tests and scales, the Dalton plan and visual education, will receive attention.

Further, the conference will consider what constitutes culture, whether utility and culture are incompatible as a means of education; if there is danger of a too-marked separation between forms of education directed toward utility on the one hand and culture on the other, and whether vocational edu-

BRITISH WILLING TO ACCEPT HELP

Government Gives Countenance to Society Formed to Support the Authorities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Oct. 1.—Readiness to cope with the revolutionary menace is emphasized by the British Government in a statement published here today in the form of a letter addressed by Sir William Joyson-Hicks, Home Secretary to Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies, recently formed here by Lord Hardinge and Admiral Jellicoe, to support the authorities in the event of any forcible attempt to hold up the community.

POLYTECHNIC HEAD TO BE INAUGURATED

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special)—Ralph Earle, new president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, will be inaugurated into office at the special exercises to be held in the Alumni Gymnasium on Thursday, Oct. 22 at 10 a. m. Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, president of the Naval War College, will be the principal speaker.

The speakers at the inaugural dinner will include Mayor Michael J. O'Hara, Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. William F. Durand, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Dr. Ira N. Hollis, former president of the Institute. The institute opened its annual session today with an enrollment of approximately 500 students, including 160 freshmen.

NEW SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY TO OPEN

More than 75 organizations in Greater Boston, engaged in charitable and social service work, will take part in the dedicatory services at the Theodore House of the Volunteers of America Saturday afternoon. The home is located at 45 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury, and formerly was the home of Dr. James DeNormandie, late pastor emeritus of the First Church in Roxbury. Its opening represents a new type of social service. The Theodore House is a home for working mothers with children. While mothers are at work the house matron gives the children the best of care. Col. Nellie M. Duncan originated the Theodore plan, her inspiration being the many mothers who, left alone and untrained, are obliged to support themselves and their children.

DEPOSITS INCREASE DURING DRY PERIOD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1 (Special)—Savings banks deposits in Rhode Island have increased during the prohibition era from \$181,466,947 to \$267,154,595, using the years 1917 and 1925 with their fiscal endings as of June 30 for comparisons. The figures are made available by a new state bank commissioner's report, which shows savings deposits in state banks, trust and savings banks and savings institutions, but not national banks with participation departments, which do not report to the state commissioner.

The number of depositors has grown in that period from 245,124 to 344,956 and the per capita average has increased from \$68.71 to \$774.15.

MUSEUM TO SEND PARTY TO DOMINICA

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Bruce Museum of Natural History and Arts here yesterday announced that it would send an expedition to Dominica, British West Indies, to establish a permanent biological station and study the flora and fauna there.

The expedition will be headed by Paul G. Howes, curator of natural history at the museum.

NORFOLK HOUSE TO OPEN

Norfolk House Center, 14 John Elliot Square, Roxbury, will open upon its forty-third season Oct. 5 and will receive registrations Oct. 5 to 8, the hours for children being 4 to 6 p. m. and for adults 7 to 9 p. m. Classes will be conducted in the handicrafts, physical education, domestic science, dramatics, art, music and dancing. Last year's registrations exceeded 1500 and arrangements are made to accommodate fully this number again. Neighborhood clubs and societies also are invited to make use of the Center.

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ROTARIANS HEAR GOOD TAX NEWS

Mr. Butler Expects Congress to Help President in His Policies

Confidence that the coming session of Congress will effect a further substantial reduction in taxation was expressed by William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an address on "The President and His Policies" before the Boston Rotary Club yesterday.

Mr. Butler emphasized that while every effort is being made to decrease taxes, the Coolidge administration was seeking to serve the best interests of agriculture. He pointed out that whereas the Department of Agriculture in 1914 was being run for \$18,000,000, in the last budget alone it was granted \$125,000,000 to carry on its manifold activities.

"I submit these figures," he said to the Rotarians, "to show that the Government has not been unkind of agriculture, but very generous in giving it full support."

"Congress," he said, "is always one of the major problems of a President. Our present Chief Executive was elected last November by a majority of more than 7,000,000, which I regard as a wonderful expression of approval for him personally, and as a mandate for him and the men elected with him to carry out the policies for which he stands and the platform on which he was elected. My own opinion is that the new Congress will approach its duties with the realization that the voters asked for specific things, and that it will cooperate with President Coolidge in carrying them into effect."

"In the last five years we have cut the running expenses of the Government from \$500,000,000 to a little more than \$3,000,000,000, and in the next fiscal year that we tackle I am sure we are going to get it down to \$2,000,000,000. As we have been making these reductions we have been little by little lifting the burdens of taxation from the shoulders of the people. But after we have given the taxpayers the benefits of these reduced expenditures, these economies which have been put into effect only by the hardest kind of work in the real test is to come. That test is this: How far will the people go with the Government in curtailing activities which are now costing us millions every year, from which the people themselves undoubtedly receive some benefits, but which are not absolute necessities?"

ENTRY INTO WORLD COURT ADVOCATED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP)—A resolution favoring the entry of this country into the World Court was passed yesterday by members of the League of Women Voters of New England States, at the close of the two days' conference here. Mrs. James Cheesman of Providence presided and 100 delegates were present. It was voted to send copies of the World Court resolution to United States Senators of the several New England states, with an appeal for their support in the next session of Congress.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Partington of Lawrence, Mass., was elected grand president of the Daughters of St. George at the state and sectional convention here yesterday. Other officers elected were Mrs. Estella Miska, Astoria, L. I., vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Tennant, Lawrence, Mass., secretary; Mrs. Lydia Moss, Worcester, Mass., treasurer; Alice Crooks, New Bedford, Mass., trustee.

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The Northern Heavens for October Evenings

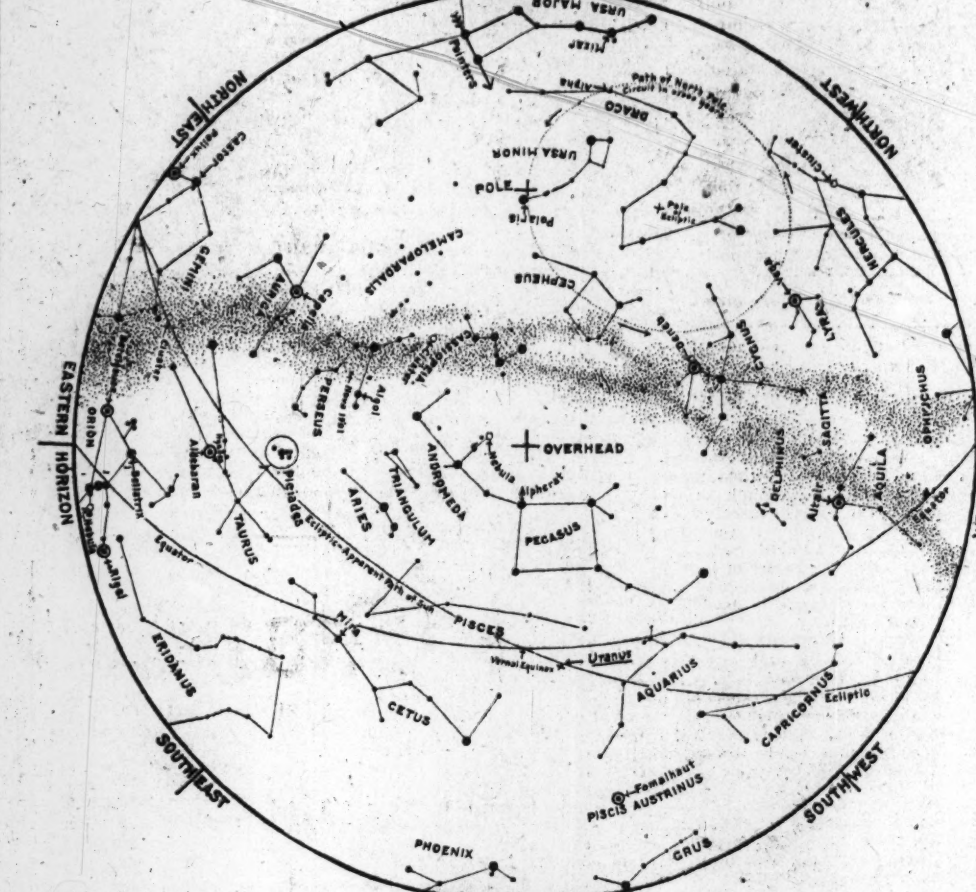
By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE heavens present this month some of the most interesting features of the year. In the crisp cool evenings of October, the stars stand out on the velvet dark background of the sky with exceptional clarity. It is a time when we may view two sidereal hosts, the departing summer constellations seeking the western horizon, and the advance guard of the winter deployment in the east.

As if to unite the characteristic constellations of summer and winter, the

formed by these two constellations is a striking configuration. The left side of the Square points closely to the pole. These three stars, sometimes called the Guides, mark the celestial prime meridian, which passes in the sidereal day.

This is a good season to see the Great Nebula in Andromeda. With a field glass and the accompanying map, it may be readily found. Once seen, it can be picked up with the naked eye. So distant that its light requires 1,000,000 years to reach our vision, its faintness is not surprising.



The October Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for locations much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 7 at 11 p. m., Oct. 23 at 10 p. m., Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and Nov. 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenience, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Milky Way spans the sky from east to west. The galaxy has always appealed to the imagination, as shown by the many fanciful appellations it has received. Most frequently it has figured as a path or highway. Milton speaks of it as a "Broad and ample road whose dust is gold and pavement stars." The Milky Way has been the "broad white road in heaven," the "ashen path" where Phoebe drove and left the ashes of the stars, and in 4th-century known as Winter Street.

Silent with star-dust, yonder it lies. The Winter Street, so fair and so white; Whirling along through the boundless ether. Down heavenly vale, up heavenly height. Although so faintly luminous as compared with the bright stars, yet it constitutes the real body of our sidereal universe. The lucid stars are relatively near; the Milky Way is distant by 150,000 years, as recorded by the velocity of light, traveling 186,000 miles a second. Composed of myriads of stars blended together by the great distance, the Milky Way is "a meeting of gentle lights without a name."

Cygnus, the Swan, is the most prominent constellation in the west. From its form, the constellation is much better known as the Northern Cross. Standing upright above the Eagle and flanked by the Lyre, it is easily recognized. On the meridian, just south of the zenith, are Pegasus and Andromeda. The square

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ing, even if we do know that it is an independent universe measuring 240,000,000,000,000 miles across. Below Andromeda in Triangulum lies a spiral nebula visible only with a good-sized telescope. This nebula and the one in Andromeda are the most remote objects known at the present time, though undoubtedly we shall sooner or later penetrate much farther into the depths of space.

Aries near Triangulum is the first of the zodiacal constellations. At the right of Aries and toward the southeast are Pegasus and Centaurus. The wonderful star Mira in the latter has recently been found next in size to the giant star Antares, having a circumference almost as great as the track of the planet Mars around the sun. At the left of Aries we find Perseus. In mythological lore Perseus was the deliverer of Andromeda from the sea-monster. Algol, the Demon Star in Perseus, is a noted variable. All the constellations bestow in different ages

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give the star a bad reputation. Its strange waning at intervals of 69 hours are due to partial eclipses by a less luminous companion, which cuts off its light. The name Algol is applied to the class known as eclipsing variables, which comprises more than 150 stars.

Perseus is followed by Auriga and Gemini, containing the twin stars, Castor and Pollux. Directly east we may see the Pleiades, a loose cluster showing only six stars to the average eye, but from 9 to 14 to very keen vision. The Pleiades have been celebrated in history, poetry and

This month, as ever, we may see Cassiopeia, Cepheus, the Dragon and the Bears performing their round: the North Pole in step with the diurnal motion.

The Planets
The planet Jupiter, in Sagittarius, is still a fine evening star, outshining every star in the sky. Saturn, which has been so well seen during the last months, is now rapidly approaching the sun, and consequently is difficult to observe. Early in November it will be in conjunction with the sun on the farther side. Mercury is in superior conjunction with the sun on Oct. 7 and therefore is invisible. Venus on the other hand is growing brighter in the southwest. It is now more than four times the brightness of Jupiter. In the telescope it looks like the moon between first quarter and the full. Mars is a morning star, still too near the sun for satisfactory observation. Uranus, as shown by the accompanying map, is in good position for those possessing a telescope or even a field glass. The planet is moving westward among the stars, as may be noted by careful watching. Neptune, the most distant of the planets, is in the constellation Leo in the morning sky. Being of the eighth magnitude, it is beyond the power of the unaided eye.

Brooks Comet
Another of the comets expected to return this year has been found. The comet originally discovered by Brooks in 1889 and last seen in 1910, was picked up on Sept. 19 by Tscherny at Kiev, Russia. It was located in the constellation Aquarius. Although said to have been nearest to the earth on Sept. 15, its brightness was only of the ninth magnitude.

RAILROAD MEN HONORED
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—One hundred and six employees of the Pennsylvania railroad system, from Samuel Rea, president, to hostler, have been retired from active duty and their names were placed on "The Roll of Honor," it is announced.

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OXFORD DEBATING SCHEDULE LISTS 19 AMERICAN COLLEGES

Cornell Comes First—Wellesley and Smith Included—Another Oxford Group Going to East Africa—Cambridge University Team to Tour West

The complete debate schedule of the Oxford University team which is to meet undergraduate teams at 19 leading eastern universities was announced today. The three Oxonians, who are representatives of the Oxford Union Society, an ancient debating organization which has had for its presidents most English statesmen during the last century, will speak at various universities upon six topics of contemporary interest and importance.

Beginning at Cornell University Friday night, the Oxford debaters will meet American teams several times weekly until Nov. 14, when they will sail home. At Bates College, Lewiston, Me., which has debated English universities 11 times, the topic for discussion will be prohibition, with the Americans defending the Eighteenth Amendment.

Each debate will be conducted in the parliamentary style, with speeches from the floor and decision by vote of the house. At some institutions the two teams will be "mixed," that is, two Oxonians and one American against two Americans and one Englishman. In order to eliminate the feature of institutional competition, and render the discussion simply a clash of ideas.

Cambridge Tour
A team from Cambridge University will engage in debates over approximately the same period with leading middle and far western universities. Their tour will extend to the coast, and includes several Canadian institutions. The Cambridge team is led by A. H. Ramsey of Magdalen College, vice-president of the Cambridge Union Society. Arrangements for the Cambridge group are the same as for the Oxford men.

Also this fall a group from Oxford is sailing for South Africa, where debates will be engaged in with representative universities. In particular a discussion at the University of Cape Town. During the last summer several Oxford debaters have been touring the country under the auspices of a Chautauque circuit, engaging in public discussions.

The first international debate between English and American teams was held in June, 1921, when three

speakers from Bates College spoke in the Oxford Union Society. A year and a half later the Oxonians returned the visit, and the first international debate on American soil was held at Bates College in September, 1922, discussing the League of Nations.

Bates-Oxford Debates
The following year an Oxford team again came to America, and in 1924 both Oxford and Cambridge teams came. Last spring a Bates College team made the most extensive debating tour of the British Isles that an American university group has thus far taken, and engaged in seven discussions.

The tours are under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, headed by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of New York.

The Oxford team comprises H. J. Wedderburn of Balliol College, president of the union during Michaelmas term, last year; R. H. Barnard of Worcester College, and H. V. Lloyd-Jones of Jesus College, president during the Easter term, this year, and leader of the team.

The full schedule of the Oxford team follows:

Oct. 2 Cornell, 5 Colgate, 6 Hamilton, 7 Williams, 12 Bates, 16 Harvard, 17 Boston, 19 Amherst, 20 Wellesley, 23 Yale, 24 University of Pennsylvania, 27 Swarthmore, 28 Franklin and Marshall, 29 Gettysburg, and 30 Princeton.

Nov. 2 George Washington, 4 University of Virginia, 9 Columbia University, 11 Smith, and 14 sail for home.

SCOPE TO ATTEND LECTURES
CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—John Thomas Scopes, who taught evolution in Tennessee and was tried for it, wishes to know more about the subject, so he will attend lectures on evolution by Prof. H. Newman at the University of Chicago where he is taking post-graduate work.

BOSTON DAY OPENS AT BROCKTON FAIR

Large Attendance Indicated by Early Arrivals

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special)—It is "Boston Day" at the Brockton Fair, and at noon the steady flow of automobiles into the city indicated an attendance of at least 70,000 people. Not only the citizens of the Hub, but also those of other Bay State cities make Boston Day an occasion to visit the fair.

Wednesday was "Grange Day" and farmers and men from all parts of New England were in attendance. A special competitive exhibit was presented by the granges of Plymouth County and the display merited all the attention given it. Hanover Grange was the winner of the first prize, and the others were won successively by Stoughton, Harwich, Easton, East Bridgewater, Kingston, Pembroke, and Westwood. Outside the prize money but receiving gratuities were Nemauket of Middleboro, Mansfield, Halifax, Brockton, and Bridgewater.

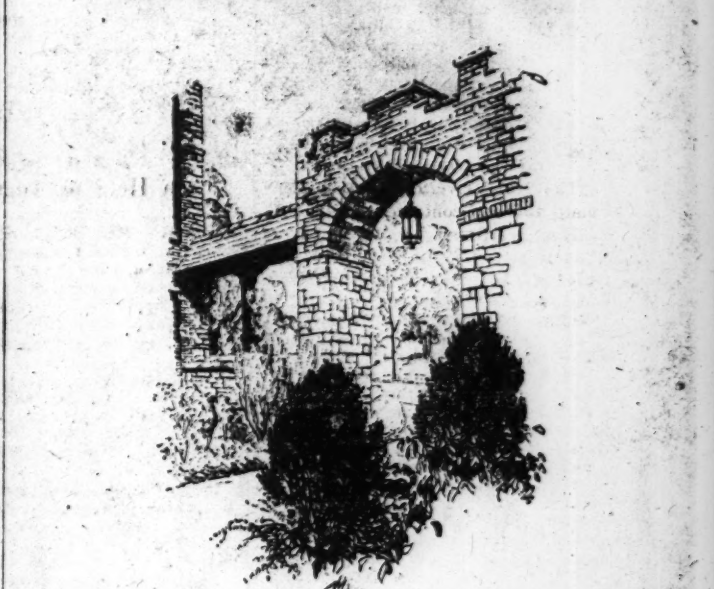
Considerable judging took place in the flowers, fruits, vegetables, honey, and wax exhibits; also at the dog and swine shows. A great deal of interest was shown in the poultry exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture junior extension service. A series of booths show modern methods of developing and breeding, and the value of pure-bred poultry.

Those looking for excitement found plenty in the football game between the Whitman High School and Brockton High School seniors, the former winning 13 to 6, and in the auto-polo game between the British and Americans. The crowd also witnessed a four-parachute jump from a released balloon.

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KINGDOM OF IRAK FAST BECOMING WESTERNIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

vantage of Great Britain to set Iraq on her feet, and thereby to constitute a friendly state in an important position on the route to the Persian Gulf and India. The King, like all members of the Hashemite house, lays great stress on the fact that Britain owes a debt to Arab nationalism, and conveyed to me the impression that he regarded British assistance in Iraq as a distinct obligation. King Feisal's interest is centered in his own country and he showed an almost complete indifference to Arab affairs in Palestine. When asked his views on the Zionist questions, he replied: "I have my own country, which takes up all my time."

On leaving the palace, the writer came in contact with almost the only sign of Eastern life within its precincts. This was the King's array of black attendants from Arabia, great, stately, silent Negroes in flowing robes and armed with silver swords and daggers. With their hands on their hips, they were seen leaving the house of an English country gentleman.

An Interesting Study

The system under which the Kingdom of Iraq is governed forms an exceedingly interesting study, and the success of it largely depends on the measure of co-operation arrived at between the Iraq Government and the British High Commissioner with his staff of British officials.

Authority, both legislative and executive, has been granted to the Iraq Government, consisting of a Prime Minister, and seven ministers, those of the interior, justice, finance, defense, communications and works, education, and public foundations. All the ministers are Iraqis, and each minister has a British adviser, who has no executive authority, but who is the department of a technical nature, such as railways, public works, customs, agriculture, irrigation and veterinary services, have British directors; but other departments such as police, public health, and posts and telegraphs, have Iraqi directors with British inspectors to help and advise them.

The administration of the districts is entirely in the hands of Iraqi officials, but at each headquarters there is a British officer for advisory and inspectional duties. This officer has no executive powers in the same way as the commanders of police are Iraqis, with British police officers attached to them for inspectional duties. There is not a single British officer with executive powers in any administrative department. In the technical departments British officers hold executive positions, but Iraqis are unanimous in admitting the necessity for this policy.

Irak Government Complete
The Iraq Government is a complete and self-contained entity with a King, a Ministry, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the first session of the latter being opened by His Majesty a short while ago. The position of the British High Commissioner is that of representative of His Britannic Majesty during the period of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty, which provides that the King of Iraq shall be guided by the advice of the High Commissioner on all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of Great Britain. The treaty further provides that the King will consult the High Commissioner on what is conducive to a sound financial and fiscal policy, and will insure the stability and good organization of the finances of the Iraq Government, so long as it is under financial obligations to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

Naturally, a great deal depends on the personal relations between the King and the High Commissioner. Both the King and his ministers show a great readiness to ask advice, and when the High Commissioner expresses his views they are usually ready to act upon it. The Council of Ministers send to the High Commissioner copies of their minutes as well as to the King, and the High Commissioner is kept in very close touch with everything that goes on. At the same time there is no question of exercising any authority over the ministers, who are servants of the Iraq Government, but the High Commissioner's position is much strengthened by the fact that he controls the British

forces in the country, on which the Iraq Government relies for support. In a discussion of the matter with Sir Henry Dobbs, the present High Commissioner for Iraq, he said that he tried to keep in "closest touch with the work of every ministry, and that his chief difficulty was to discover defective measures in their embryo state, so as to discourage their development when it was still a simple matter to do so. Iraq's greatest problem is her economic development, which presents many difficulties. The country must be made to pay. Cotton-growing has been suggested and a fairly satisfactory beginning has been made in this direction, but a large expenditure of capital will be necessary before irrigation can be carried out on a large scale. The experimental stage has proved that cotton can be grown as a commercial proposition, and every effort is being made to encourage this industry. Only time will show whether sufficient capital can be obtained to convert the growing of cotton into a national asset. The other hope of Iraq is oil. Apart from the Mosul district altogether, it seems that there may be considerable unknown oil resources in the country. Whoever strikes oil in Iraq will be a national benefactor.

MAINE GOVERNOR TO INSPECT ROUTE

Executive Starts Over Jackman-Rockwood Road

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 1 (Special).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster is to make a personal inspection of the proposed highway between Jackman and Rockwood on Moosehead Lake. Accompanied by a number of the State officials, including several of the State Highway Department, he left here by automobile this afternoon, and went through to Jackman, where he will remain over night.

Tomorrow morning the members of the party will drive the 10 miles to Long Pond, where the already completed road ends, and from there will walk through the woods over the proposed route for a distance of 10 miles, arriving at Rockwood that night. The next day the party will go across Moosehead Lake to Greenville where it will be met by the automobiles and will return home that night.

There is a strong agitation to have the highway between Jackman and Rockwood completed so as to open up the great Moosehead Lake country and also make available the fine highway system penetrating the Maine forests, constructed by the Great Northern Paper Company. At the present time only one road reaches Moosehead Lake from the outside world, and this is the highway to Greenville at the most southern point of the lake.

MAINE W. C. T. U. HEARS GOVERNOR

Officers Elected at Convention Held in Augusta

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 1 (P).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was one of the chief speakers last night following the banquet in connection with the annual convention of the State W. C. T. U., which opened earlier in the day at the Court Street Baptist Church.

Other speakers included Mayor Charles S. Cummings and John H. Sturgis, State Representative of Auburn and Judge Ralph W. Crockett of Lewiston. More than 200 were in attendance.

In the afternoon there was departmental work and a demonstration for temperance by the children of the Franklin School and Webster Grammar School of Auburn.

Election of officers will take place today at the business session. The convention will close Friday.



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence
DURING a zero cold snap, one of Uncle Sam's faithful letter carriers, having delivered the last letter from his big pack, was walking back—the distance of a mile or more—to his postal station. He was met by a little girl who slipped her hand into his and danced along beside him.

He recognized the child as one who had recently come to live in a small house on his route. He had made her acquaintance the very first day, and some weeks later he had happily surprised to find in the mail box of the little house a letter addressed to him in a child's writing—thanking him in a quaint fashion for his kindness in bringing "our mail every day." So he greeted her this morning with a smile, and the two, engaging in a friendly conversation, walked happily along together.

"Mother," said the child the next morning, "have you noticed our postman's gloves?"
"No," replied the mother, "I have not."
"Well, I just wish he could have some new ones. Several times I have seen him shivering his hands, and blowing his fingers to warm them. You know how cold it was yesterday? Well, I met him as I was coming from school, and Mother, one glove had no ends on the fingers at all! I was wearing my nice woolen mittens, and had my hands in my pockets besides, and they were so cozy and warm! So I just put my warm hand into his and walked three blocks with him."

Kansas City, Mo.

Special Correspondence
HE is blind—a business man going back and forth alone. And he has that about him which makes all who know him seek to overcome their obstacles with his cheerfulness and persistent effort.

A friend of his, a poor farmer, had lost his home by fire. There were several little children and the weather was cold. As soon as the blind man heard of the farmer's plight he began donating such necessities as he could spare.

Shortly thereafter a neighbor of the blind man visited his home and noticed that the bed was missing. In its place was a rude cot. When pressed for an answer, he said that Farmer John needed a big bed worse than he. Many other articles from the home had also been given, but he was very happy and wished nothing to be made of what, to the neighbor, seemed a great sacrifice.

YALE FRESHMEN ASSIGNED TO ROOMS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1 (P).—Undergraduate life in the 225th year of Yale College began today when the freshmen class, officially registered at 858, met for assignment to instructors and classrooms, while upper classmen bled themselves to their divisional officers for registration. All freshmen are in one class while the other undergraduates are divided between the college and Sheffield Scientific School. For the

latter recitations began at once. For all in the college compulsory chapel begins tomorrow, daily for the freshmen and every other day for groups of upper classmen under the new plan of Dean Frederick S. Jones, which is yet to be sanctioned by the corporation.

The graduate schools also began their courses today. The gymnasium opened for all and athletic captains and managers began calling candidates for the various sports which will be under way in a few days.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Albert Tomlinson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Peter Durancus, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Charlotte J. Gorton, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Olga Lester, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Miss Anna M. Bell, Portland, Ore.; Miss Helen Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Sarah L. McDonald, Toledo, O.; Miss Jeanette McClellan, New York City.

Miss E. Strub, San Francisco, Calif.; Rebecca L. Strub, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Chapin, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Ellen Madden, Topeka, Kan.; Miss Elizabeth Kraft, Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. H. A. Meybom, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. E. C. Griffin, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Katherine M. Tuckerman, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. M. Thomas, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Emma V. Hadden, Port Clinton, O.; Mrs. Ida B. Graft, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Carolyn W. Allen, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Blanche E. Broughton, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. R. B. Haines, Cocoa, Fla.; Mrs. Margaret M. Corlies, Miami Beach, Fla.; Mrs. R. Corlies, Miami Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Addie L. Ramsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Lucie C. Coulson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Dorothy L. Ramsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. P. P. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Helen T. Masey, Birmingham, Mich.; Elmer Messenger, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Ethelinda T. Booth, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Christian S. Staver, Montreal, Can.; Charles P. Lowe, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Ruth V. Weaver, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Miss Helen L. Chisholm, Lynn, Mass.; Charles J. Phaneuf Jr., Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. Sarah T. Corlies, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Warren Stone, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Joel R. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Beulah N. Hall, Maywood, Ill.; Erich Hempel, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Winifred Haines, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Elsie M. Burch, Merriam, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Foster, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Nina Wright, Carthage, Mo.; Mrs. Pearl E. West, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Jessie M. Wickham, Red Bank, N. J.

Miss L. Starzman, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Ethel B. Fanote, Garden City, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Fanote, Garden City, N. Y.; Mrs. Marie L. Daub, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. P. P. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. P. Transue, Seal Beach, Fla.; Mrs. W. E. Glenn, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. George E. Reynolds, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Alena Jenkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Maida Wolf, New York City; Mrs. Mabel K. Hollis, Reading, Pa.; Mrs. George Grant Shumard, Parsons, Kan.; Mrs. George Grant Shumard, Parsons, Kan.; Mrs. Nina T. Richardson, Roswell, N. M.

Mrs. Luella M. Barton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Ella Jane Gardner, Whiting Ind.; Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Kate Petty, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Edith M. Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Betty G. Samson, New York City; Miss Mary Ellis, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank West, Lansing, Mich.; Miss Helen G. West, Lansing, Mich.; Franklin S. Wikand, Wilkesburg, Pa.; George Watt, Tulsa, N. Y.

CONTINUED BUSY ERA PREDICTED

Babson Speaker Believes Conditions Point to Further Recovery

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Oct. 1 (Special).—Addresses on the investment outlook, and discussion of the effect of foreign competition on American business featured today's sessions of the business conference at Babson Institute.

"There are vast, unprecedented funds of money pressing for investment," said Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization. "They are in large measure responsible for the very favorable market conditions."

"It should be apparent even to the superficial observer that we have had since 1921, one of the most substantial and sustained recoveries from depression that the country has ever known. True the progress was not spectacular, but during the last year we have worked into a most comfortable business period."

"The situation will continue during the coming months. That the investment markets have been fully alive to this favorable situation is fully apparent when we note the great buoyancy in the market and the heights to which stocks are rising. One great cause for these favorable conditions is the extraordinary and prolonged ease in money and the vast quantity of funds pressing for investment. Such a sustained plethora of funds is due in part to the following:

"Expenditure for plant enlargement, following the great factory expansion of the war, is small; transportation has been speeded up, allowing smaller inventories; all advice from research and business services now tends toward smaller inventories; a vast new army of investors was created by the Liberty Loan and thrift drives during the war; the substantial and continued decreases in federal taxation is releasing a quantity of funds for new developments."

"That all these conditions will not continue forever is a foregone conclusion, but no crash is at present impending. The conservative investor, of course, will take advantage of an expansion period to get plenty of liquid funds for future bargains."

"A reduction in surtaxes to a maximum of 20 per cent at the next session of Congress will permit even the wealthiest investor to turn from tax exemption to corporation bonds," said Gordon W. Herdman, director of the investment department of the Babson Statistical Organization, at today's meeting.

He expects heavy flotations of foreign bonds, both corporate and governmental, a tax reduction, and increased demand of funds for commercial purposes with resultant further slight stiffening in money rates. Mr. Herdman said that in view of the gradual settlements which are being made between the United

COURT RELIEF BY CONGRESS, MARTIN W. LITTLETON'S PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

is one which critics do not themselves believe," he continued. "In 133 years the Supreme Court has declared invalid only 49 acts of Congress, 310 acts of state legislatures and 42 municipal ordinances."

NEW ENGLAND MOTOR DEALERS ORGANIZING

An organization meeting of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, which plans soon to open a New England branch with headquarters at Boston and vicinity yesterday, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The meeting, a "sales congress," marks the twenty-fifth year of the organization, which is organized for the purpose of keeping the automobile business on a stable basis.

Salesmanship problems were discussed by Lynn Shaw of St. Louis, assistant general manager of the association, H. D. Bullock, of Los Angeles, A. R. Kroh of Chicago, sales advisor of the association.

FABRE LINER SINKS IN PORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1 (P).—The Fabre liner Sinaia arrived here today with 329 passengers from New East ports. Among them were Louis Van Norman, commercial attaché of the American embassy at Bucharest, and Mrs. Van Norman. Lawrence Groves, American commercial attaché at Vienna and Mrs. Groves; Professor and Mrs. Rodolph Reistahl, of New York University and Miss Clara D. Noyes of Washington, national director of nurses of the American Red Cross.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, urged that transportation be taken out of politics, and W. C. Gordon of Marshall, Mo., declared that co-operative grain marketing is practicable, in speeches before the state bank division. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission is not representative of all parts of the country, railroad consolidation under it is more likely to be decided

favorably to the local viewpoints represented than to the mass unrepresented and on the outside," said Mr. Underwood.

"If we wish a complete and satisfactory settlement of the problem and a permanent basis established that will take the railroads out of politics, serve the producers of the country and become a final determination of the matter, fair and just representation must be given on the commission to that territory that stands unrepresented today."

Co-Operative Marketing

Co-operative grain marketing is entirely practicable, despite some failures recently to establish associations, said Mr. Gordon, president of the division.

"Collateral causes, due mainly perhaps to manipulation and exploitation for private profit, brought about the failure of these organizations no doubt," he explained. "The number of associations now operating profitably prove that the scheme is entirely feasible and workable. Though agricultural conditions are somewhat better this year than they have been recently, the farm problem is still far from a satisfactory solution."

"Whenever this great group of industrialists unite to keep under their own control the orderly marketing of the things they produce and receive proper returns for the expenditure of their labor and capital, subject to the natural and inevitable vicissitudes which affect any business, a long step will have been taken toward the alleviation of the life, financial and otherwise, which hamper the industry of agriculture."

Transportation and Politics

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Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

Luxurious Fur Trimmed Coats,
Finest of wool and silk Dresses
of unsurpassed beauty and style.

For Women and Misses



Broadtail cloth,
large squirrel
collars, cuffs
and trimmings
founce, \$125

It is interesting to read of the Paris models and styles, it is interesting to imagine how they will appear, but it is of infinitely greater interest to see these Paris models in exact reproductions at far below the designer's prices. This is exactly the opportunity we are giving our customers.

On Fifth Avenue there are three or four or possibly five makers whose coats and dresses are equal to any designer's in Paris, as to style, quality of material and furs, and finish. All of them visit the Paris Openings, all of them buy models, return, and reproduce them exactly. Being in touch with these makers, as we always are, it is almost like being in touch with the Paris designers, as we have exact reproductions of Paris models on sale almost as soon as they are shown in Paris.

Bear in mind the prices on these coats and dresses are probably anywhere from \$25 to \$50 less than the original models.

Dresses

Applique Trimmed Satin Dresses, puff sleeves, circular overskirt.....	75.00
Princess Model Charming Dresses, tucked neck to hem, embroidered collars and cuffs.....	69.50
Broche Evening Dresses, georgette girdles, bead trimmed.....	100.00
Fur Trimmed Charming Dresses, vari-colored embroidery.....	75.00
Broche Velvet Dinner Dresses, fur trimmed, flare side, rhinestone ornament.....	89.50
Embroidered Charming Dresses, puff sleeves, kick pleats.....	85.00
French Model Georgette Dresses, elaborately beaded, scalloped, upon front.....	135.00
Brocade and Elizabeth Crepe Afternoon Dresses, fine pin tucking, fur trimmed.....	69.50
Coat Model Miroloen Dresses, contrasting vestee, flared back.....	55.00
Charming Wrap-around Dresses, straight back, long sleeves, fur trimmed, embroidery.....	85.00
Brocade Dinner Dresses, circular and draped effects.....	59.50
Cape Back Miroloen Dresses, button trimmed, flare skirt.....	65.00

Coats

Needlepoint Model Coat, huge shawl collar and cuffs and front facing of German Fitch.....	235.00
Black Roulestra Coat, large Silver Fitch pointed collar and cuffs.....	135.00
Needlepoint Coat, Jap Mink collar, cuffs and side flare.....	210.00
Kashoretta Coat with new back flare of skunk, large skunk collar and cuffs.....	235.00
Kashmir Imperial Coat, luxurious skunk trimming.....	400.00
Kashmora Coat, sable dyed squirrel founce, pointed fox cuffs and collar.....	495.00
Kashoretta Coat, collar, cuffs and front of Beaver.....	235.00
Black Kashmir Imperial Coat, Siberian Squirrel tuxedo collar and front flare.....	325.00
Pinpoint Coat, huge mushroom collars and cuffs of Beaver.....	95.00
Sea Swallow Grey Kashoretta Coat, grey fox shawl-collar and cuffs.....	175.00
Kashoretta Coat, Squirrel trimmed tuxedo front.....	145.00
Needlepoint Coat, tuxedo front cuffs and side flares of German Fitch.....	315.00

Hundreds of other coats priced \$50.00, \$75.00, \$95.00, \$125.00, \$150.00, \$175.00, \$200.00, \$225.00, \$250.00, \$275.00, \$300.00, \$325.00, \$350.00, \$375.00, \$400.00, \$425.00, \$450.00, \$475.00, \$500.00, \$525.00, \$550.00, \$575.00, \$600.00, \$625.00, \$650.00, \$675.00, \$700.00, \$725.00, \$750.00, \$775.00, \$800.00, \$825.00, \$850.00, \$875.00, \$900.00, \$925.00, \$950.00, \$975.00, \$1000.00, \$1025.00, \$1050.00, \$1075.00, \$1100.00, \$1125.00, \$1150.00, \$1175.00, \$1200.00, \$1225.00, \$1250.00, \$1275.00, \$1300.00, \$1325.00, \$1350.00, \$1375.00, \$1400.00, \$1425.00, \$1450.00, \$1475.00, \$1500.00, \$1525.00, \$1550.00, \$1575.00, \$1600.00, \$1625.00, \$1650.00, \$1675.00, \$1700.00, \$1725.00, \$1750.00, \$1775.00, \$1800.00, \$1825.00, \$1850.00, \$1875.00, \$1900.00, \$1925.00, \$1950.00, \$1975.00, \$2000.00, \$2025.00, \$2050.00, \$2075.00, \$2100.00, \$2125.00, \$2150.00, \$2175.00, \$2200.00, \$2225.00, \$2250.00, \$2275.00, \$2300.00, \$2325.00, \$2350.00, \$2375.00, \$2400.00, \$2425.00, \$2450.00, \$2475.00, \$2500.00, \$2525.00, \$2550.00, \$2575.00, \$2600.00, \$2625.00, \$2650.00, \$2675.00, \$2700.00, \$2725.00, \$2750.00, \$2775.00, \$2800.00, \$2825.00, \$2850.00, \$2875.00, \$2900.00, \$2925.00, \$2950.00, \$2975.00, \$3000.00, \$3025.00, \$3050.00, \$3075.00, \$3100.00, \$3125.00, \$3150.00, \$3175.00, \$3200.00, \$3225.00, \$3250.00, \$3275.00, \$3300.00, \$3325.00, \$3350.00, \$3375.00, \$3400.00, \$3425.00, \$3450.00, \$3475.00, \$3500.00, \$3525.00, \$3550.00, \$3575.00, \$3600.00, \$3625.00, \$3650.00, \$3675.00, \$3700.00, \$3725.00, \$3750.00, \$3775.00, \$3800.00, \$3825.00, \$3850.00, \$3875.00, \$3900.00, \$3925.00, \$3950.00, \$3975.00, \$4000.00, \$4025.00, \$4050.00, \$4075.00, \$4100.00, \$4125.00, \$4150.00, \$4175.00, \$4200.00, \$4225.00, \$4250.00, \$4275.00, \$4300.00, \$4325.00, \$4350.00, \$4375.00, \$4400.00, \$4425.00, \$4450.00, \$4475.00, \$4500.00, \$4525.00, \$4550.00, \$4575.00, \$4600.00, \$4625.00, \$4650.00, \$4675.00, \$4700.00, \$4725.00, \$4750.00, \$4775.00, \$4800.00, \$4825.00, \$4850.00, \$4875.00, \$4900.00, \$4925.00, \$4950.00, \$4975.00, \$5000.00, \$5025.00, \$5050.00, \$5075.00, \$5100.00, \$5125.00, \$5150.00, \$5175.00, \$5200.00, \$5225.00, \$5250.00, \$5275.00, \$5300.00, \$5325.00, \$5350.00, \$5375.00, \$5400.00, \$5425.00, \$5450.00, \$5475.00, \$5500.00, \$5525.00, \$5550.00, \$5575.00, \$5600.00, \$5625.00, \$5650.00, \$5675.00, \$5700.00, \$5725.00, \$5750.00, \$5775.00, \$5800.00, \$5825.00, \$5850.00, \$5875.00, \$5900.00, \$5925.00, \$5950.00, \$5975.00, \$6000.00, \$6025.00, \$6050.00, \$6075.00, \$6100.00, \$6125.00, \$6150.00, \$6175.00, \$6200.00, \$6225.00, \$6250.00, \$6275.00, \$6300.00, \$6325.00, \$6350.00, \$6375.00, \$6400.00, \$6425.00, \$6450.00, \$6475.00, \$6500.00, \$6525.00, \$6550.00, \$6575.00, \$6600.00, \$6625.00, \$6650.00, \$6675.00, \$6700.00, \$6725.00, \$6750.00, \$6775.00, \$6800.00, \$6825.00, \$6850.00, \$6875.00, \$6900.00, \$6925.00, \$6950.00, \$6975.00, \$7000.00, \$7025.00, \$7050.00, \$7075.00, \$7100.00, \$7125.00, \$7150.00, \$7175.00, \$7200.00, \$7225.00, \$7250.00, \$7275.00, \$7300.00, \$7325.00, \$7350.00, \$7375.00, \$7400.00, \$7425.00, \$7450.00, \$7475.00, \$7500.00, \$7525.00, \$7550.00, \$7575.00, \$7600.00, \$7625.00, \$7650.00, \$7675.00, \$7700.00, \$7725.00, \$7750.00, \$7775.00, \$7800.00, \$7825.00, \$7850.00, \$7875.00, \$7900.00, \$7925.00, \$7950.00, \$7975.00, \$8000.00, \$8025.00, \$8050.00, \$8075.00, \$8100.00, \$8125.00, \$8150.00, \$8175.00, \$8200.00, \$8225.00, \$8250.00, \$8275.00, \$8300.00, \$8325.00, \$8350.00, \$8375.00, \$8400.00, \$8425.00, \$8450.00, \$8475.00, \$8500.00, \$8525.00, \$8550.00, \$8575.00, \$8600.00, \$8625.00, \$8650.00, \$8675.00, \$8700.00, \$8725.00, \$8750.00, \$8775.00, \$8800.00, \$8825.00, \$8850.00, \$8875.00, \$8900.00, \$8925.00, \$8950.00, \$8975.00, \$9000.00, \$9025.00, \$9050.00, \$9075.00, \$9100.00, \$9125.00, \$9150.00, \$9175.00, \$9200.00, \$9225.00, \$9250.00, \$9275.00, \$9300.00, \$9325.00, \$9350.00, \$9375.00, \$9400.00, \$9425.00, \$9450.00, \$9475.00, \$9500.00, \$9525.00, \$9550.00, \$9575.00, \$9600.00, \$9625.00, \$9650.00, \$9675.00, \$9700.00, \$9725.00, \$9750.00, \$9775.00, \$9800.00, \$9825.00, \$9850.00, \$9875.00, \$9900.00, \$9925.00, \$9950.00, \$9975.00, \$10000.00, \$10025.00, \$10050.00, \$10075.00, \$10100.00, \$10125.00, \$10150.00, \$10175.00, \$10200.00, \$10225.00, \$10250.00, \$10275.00, \$10300.00, \$10325.00, \$10350.00, \$10375.00, \$10400.00, \$1

RADIO

SPLENDID TONE
GIVEN BY RX-1List of Parts, Circuit, and
Coil Data Included in
Outline of New Set

This is a general discussion of the construction of the RX-1 circuit, the development of which was discussed in other articles by M. B. Sleeper in our issue of Sept. 8, and Sept. 15. This article gives a list of parts as well as the coil winding data for the RX-1 circuit, in which Mr. Sleeper has attempted to combine such circuit essentials as will make for fine tone quality.

Since the discovery of the feedback circuit for regenerative reception, practically every circuit developed has employed regeneration in one form or another, or else a circuit which normally oscillated, such as the neurodyne, has been provided with neutralizing devices to stop oscillations and allow the circuit to work just under the oscillating point, leaving it in a regenerative condition.

Regeneration, unfortunately, is unstable. Therefore any set which depends upon this factor for its efficiency will break into oscillation at the low waves if it is efficient on the high waves. In designing a tuned R. F. set, it has been customary to cut down the primary turns on the R. F. transformer to prevent oscillations by using the minimum amount of inductance in the plate circuit. This is not effective, as has been set forth in a most instructive paper by Byron Minum, in QST. Oscillations are not stopped because tuning the secondary of an R. F. transformer has the effect of tuning the primary, which makes the circuit oscillate anyway. The real result accomplished is to make the R. F. transformer extremely inefficient, producing what amplification is done by regeneration.

One of the controlling elements in set design is the expense. Consider any circuit. You can build it into a set which will cost perhaps \$40 if you use cheap parts, or \$50 if you use the best throughout. That is not true with the RX-1. The parts for this model were chosen for efficiency, regardless of price. Yet the total cost of the parts comes to the low amount of \$32. It isn't necessary to compromise because of expense.

In the tuning circuit, there are Rathbun S. L. W. condensers and Eastern pickle-bottle coils. Since the RX-1 is not subject to radical change and improvement, we figured that an RX-1 set is good for several years of operation. For that reason, we wanted condensers protected from dust.

"Pickle-Bottle" Coils Used

Pickle-bottle coils are as nearly perfect, from the standpoint of low losses, as coils can be made in practical form. Because of their negligible capacity, they give, in combination with S. L. W. condensers, curves which are as near S. L. F. as spider web and woven coils do with S. L. F. condensers.

You will notice that the Daven resisto-coupler is of the new design, with no fixed condenser showing. Here again is an improvement, for Daven has developed this coupler to give an impedance changing by only five per cent over the entire frequency range. Resistance coupling to the first A. F. amplifier was employed to produce maximum amplification from the D-21 Sodiion, and at the same time it prevents the slightest bit of distortion.

Those who think that resistance coupling takes more from the B battery than a transformer coupling will be surprised to find that only 22 volts are applied to the coupling resistance, and that the coupling resistance is 0.25 milliamperes, or 0.0055 watt, while an ordinary detector with a transformer would take 45 volts at 1.0 milliamperes, or 0.27 watt. This is 45 times as much energy as is drawn by the D-21 Sodiion.

Again, you may be surprised to see that the transformer in the second A. F. stage has a low ratio. This does not mean that a low-ratio transformer is better than a high-ratio one, but that the current in the primary is so high that it is preferable to the high ratio. This applied only to the Samson type. In order to get perfect reproduction from cone loudspeakers, particularly the Western Electric, we found it essential to use a transformer having the lowest possible capacity in the secondary winding. Consequently, it was necessary to use the helical-wound Samson transformer. The effect of eliminating capacity will be noticed if a 0.0005 mfd. condenser is put across the secondary of the Samson. Because of the high volume delivered from the first stage, the 1-3 ratio gave better quality and as much volume as the 1-6 type.

The other parts have been chosen with equal regard to their design and the convenience of using them. A 24-in. panel was used on the original model, but was changed to 18 in. in the final design for the B4 model. However, this did not affect the operation in any way.

Coil Winding Data

For the benefit of those who want to wind their own coils, the following data are given on the number of turns and dimensions. The antenna coil has 55 turns of No. 22 D. S. C. wire wound on a hexagonal form 2 3/4 inches across the flats. The antenna tap is brought out at the fifteenth turn.

The RX-1 R. F. transformer has

(13 turns experience)

We can make any Radio Set work right.

JONES RADIO MFG. CO.

410 N. Eutam St., Baltimore, Md.

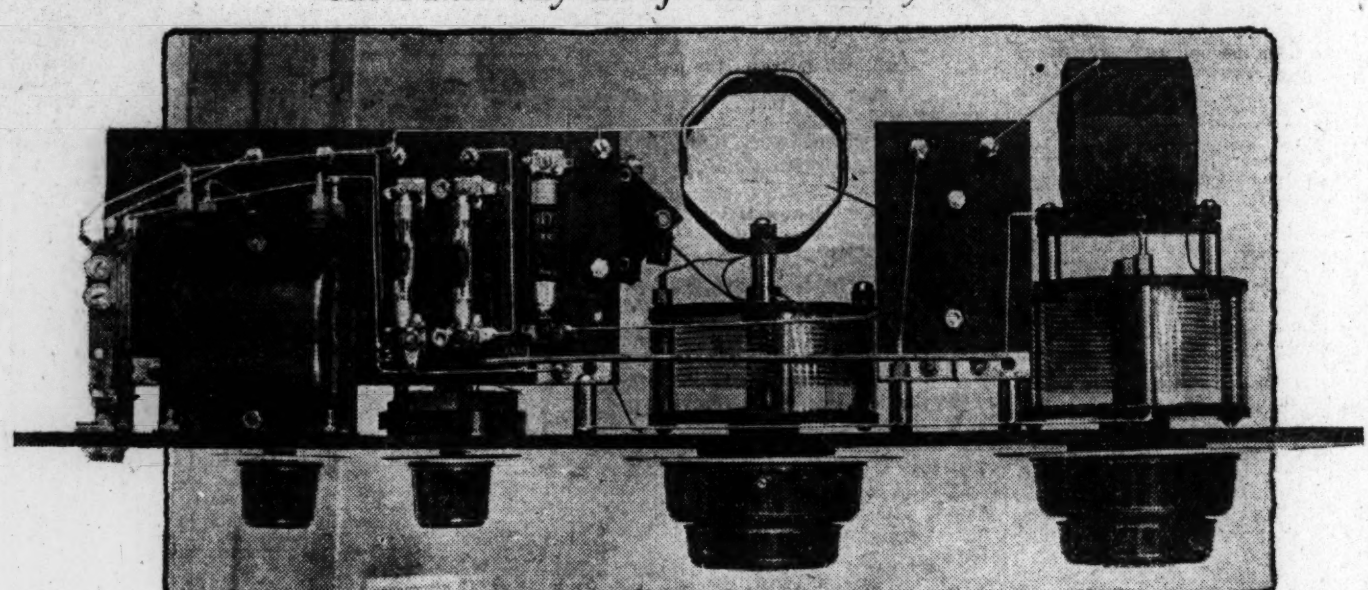
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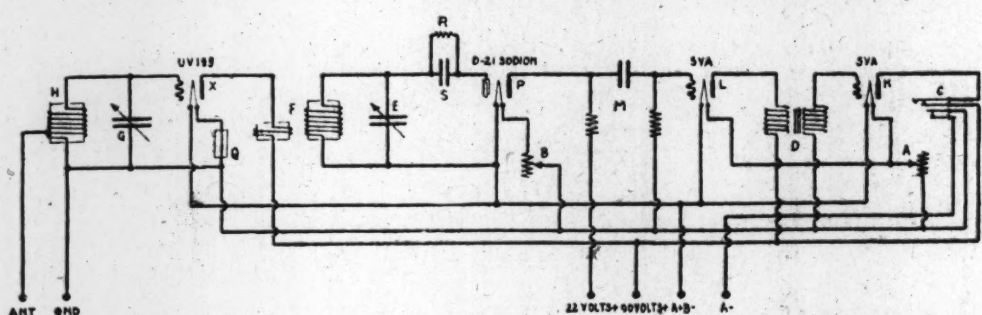
110 N. Liberty St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sub-Panel Layout of Parts Clearly Shown



The Pickle Bottle Coils, Variable Condensers, Resistance Coupling Unit, and Audio Transformer May Be Clearly Seen in Their Relative Positions in This Photograph. This Circuit Diagram Shows the Simplicity of the Hook-Up Used.



70 turns of No. 22 D. S. C. wire wound on a hexagonal form 2 3/4 inches across the flats. Inside this winding, at the end of the secondary coil, which is connected to the filament circuit, the primary is wound with 20 turns of No. 40 D. S. C. wire. The primary turns should be bunched together just as closely as possible. It is important to use No. 40 wire, for results are quite different with heavier wire. A number of preserves and pickles are packed in bottles of this size. They make excellent forms because, after the coils are wound, the bottles can be broken out.

The extreme simplicity of the circuit leaves very little possibility for trouble. Some suggestions may, however, be helpful. Do not use an antenna series condenser. If the results seem unsatisfactory, try the 199 in another set to make sure it is O. K. If it burns with excessive brilliance, measure the voltage across the filament terminals on the socket using a high resistance voltmeter.

Other Tests Given

If the Sodiion appears faulty, change the detector voltage. We have found, after testing a number of Sodiion tubes, that they are exceedingly uniform, so that there should be no trouble from that source. Do not use nonresistor resistance units in the resisto-coupler, or full amplification will not be obtained. If the transformer appears faulty, test the primary and secondary for open circuits, using a battery and telephone. If there are no breaks in the winding, the battery should cause a loud click in the phones. Test also between the primary and secondary. This should give no click at all or a very slight sound, but much weaker than when the battery and phones are put across the primary and secondary.

When the jack is inserted and the tubes are lighted, remove one of the phone cord tips. If the transformer is faulty, test the primary and secondary for open circuits, using a battery and telephone. If there are no breaks in the winding, the battery should cause a loud click in the phones. Test also between the primary and secondary. This should give no click at all or a very slight sound, but much weaker than when the battery and phones are put across the primary and secondary.

The list of parts with letter indicating their position on the circuit diagram is as follows:

A—20-ohm De Jur Jr. rheostat.
B—20-ohm De Jur Jr. rheostat.
C—Open circuit. C. B. M. S. fan tail jack.
D—1-3 Samson A. F. transformer.
E—0.00035 mfd. Rathbun S. L. W. condenser.
F—RX-1 pickle-bottle transformer.
G—0.0005 mfd. Rathbun S. L. W. condenser.
H—RX-1 pickle bottle capacitor.
K—Na-Aid standard base socket.
L—Na-Aid standard base socket.
M—Daven resisto-coupler, 0.01 mfd., 0.1 megohm, 1.0 megohm.

Complete RX-1 four-tube construction kit, including every part except tubes, with panels drilled and engraved, postpaid \$32.50.

Set of RX-1 pickle bottle coils, only \$6.00.

D-21 Sodiion tube (10c for insurance) \$5.00.

Durrant Radiola

C-52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Only RX-1 Gives

RX-1 Results

NO other set is like the

RX-1. No other set

is equivalent to the RX-1.

No other set employs RX-1

methods.

IN short, only RX-1 gives

delightful results. It is a

delightful receiver to operate.

The quality of tone leaves

nothing to be desired. With-

out any experience you can

assemble it easily.

Complete RX-1 four-tube

construction kit, including every

part except tubes, with panels

drilled and engraved, post-

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Set of RX-1 pickle bottle

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D-21 Sodiion tube (10c for

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Durrant Radiola

C-52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 1

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At the Hunting Season

Boundaries versus Barriers

EDUCATIONAL

International Intellectual Co-operation

Geneva, Switz.
Special Correspondence

THE bringing together of nearly 600 international students from 33 different countries, even in these days of rapid and cheap travel, may be regarded as a fine accomplishment. Under the direction of Prof. Alfred Zimmermann, summer school was organized at Geneva and ran for four fortnightly courses; the object of the school being to bring together students from as many different countries as possible to study international problems and to make use of the unrivaled resources of Geneva as a laboratory of realistic political study. The school was organized by Professor Zimmermann during a quick tour he made in the spring of this year when, in addition to visiting various countries in Europe, he interviewed many educators of the United States.

The success of the undertaking has exceeded expectations. In spite of the numerous attractions from serious study that Geneva and its wonderful environs offer, the majority of the students who enrolled for the courses were exceptionally loyal to the lectures, their regular attendance proving their keen interest in the subjects discussed by an array of experts in international and educational matters. It would be difficult to equal.

To develop International Education

Professor Zimmermann was the first occupant of the chair of international politics at the University of Geneva, 1921 and is now head of the general section of the newly established Institute of International Intellectual Co-operation, set up by the League of Nations. In Paris, for many years, his main interest has been in the development of international education among students and he accepted his present position to enable him to continue to develop these activities.

During the present courses at Geneva, the students have entered into the discussion of international problems and difficulties with great enthusiasm. In two of the courses, students from the United States formed the largest group and they must certainly be regarded as important and significant.

In the course of a conversation the writer had with Professor Zimmermann he was asked to elaborate on the work of the League of Nations on the cultural side and he said that this must be of a totally different character from its work in other departments.

"The ordinary work of the League," he went on, "consists in promoting co-operation between governments in order to increase the amount of order in the world and to set up international standards where there was confusion and anarchy. In this instance, the health work of the League consists in introducing definite international measures for the prevention of disease; in the region of transport, the League is trying to facilitate intercommunication; in all methods of legal procedure, it is trying to introduce a greater amount of uniformity; in other words, the work of the League consists in steam-rolling technical questions until they are reduced to the state where they can be put into treaty form, and the treaty is then signed by member states."

Diversity and Understanding

"On the intellectual side, however, there is no question of treaties and no question of standardization. The last thing that the League should or could attempt is to establish anything like an academy or standardization of culture. There is, of course, a certain amount of the intellectual life of the region of copyright and bibliography so as to make scientific work equally accessible to students in all parts of the world; but the most important side of the work of intellectual co-operation simply consists in promoting to utmost possible diversity among the intellectual life of the nations of the world and then in promoting means by which these nations and groups and cultures may better understand one another. In the sphere of the intellect, uniformity is death and diversity and mutual understanding is life. The methods of the new institute, therefore, must be as elastic and flexible as possible."

It is ridiculous for one or two people in an office to pretend that they can direct the intellectual life of the world. What such a central office can do is to facilitate in every possible way the interchange of ideas on the international plane and to help all those organizations which are already engaged in this work. In this connection, there is a big field open for work among students' organizations as there is ample evidence that the younger generation is manifesting an unprecedented interest in international problems and is anxious to develop all kinds of international contacts.

"Perhaps the best evidence of this is the success of our cooperative tour of this summer. During the eight weeks of the course the numbers attending were, of course, necessarily limited, this being done with the object of promoting personal contact and frank and intimate discussion, but there were no fewer than 33 nationalities represented from the five continents."

"During the courses, difficulties were always faced with the utmost frankness and the students were always keen and lively but the fact that all parties were seeking light prevented the engendering of heat. As an instance, the German and American students discussed the committee to thresh out their problems together. In order to find out exactly what they felt about them. At the sitting of this committee, a number of most valuable and practical suggestions were put forward. Experience shows that the real difficulty in international relations lies not in the problems themselves, which are hardly ever insoluble, for they can be reduced to practical shape by intelligent minds anxious to find a solution, but in the mutual misunderstanding and ignorance which generally underlie the discussion of international problems. The Geneva courses were based on the idea that the best way to promote international understanding is to eschew sentimentality and fine phrases and to get down to the actual study of the problems and the countries themselves."

"A good deal of the work was devoted to lectures and discussions on the characteristics and institutions of individual countries, introduced by representatives of the countries themselves, so that as a result the student went away with a living sense of what Poland means to a Pole, of Germany to the German, of America to the American and so on. Details will, no doubt, pass from the minds of the students but individual attitudes of the lecturers and the general atmosphere of the discussions are surely will not. Perhaps one of the

best effects of a course of this kind is to make the student realize the immense multiplicity of world issues. It is quite impossible to expect any student to carry in his head all that he has heard of the history and problems of say Czechoslovakia, India, Wales and Norway, but he will, at least, go away with the humbling thought that the world is a little wider and more various than his own country."

"Perhaps the best final comment I can make on a course of this sort is to give the definition of 'Education' as Balliol on education: 'Education is what remains over when you have forgotten all you have ever learnt.' International education, I may add, is what remains over when you have forgotten all that the foreigners have poured into your ears."

Addressing the first public conference of the International Universities Federation which concluded at the Geneva University on Sept. 5, Professor Zimmermann in his presidential address stated that it was necessary for the younger generation to exert itself because the international situation was much graver than it was 11 months previously. "This is not the place and I am not the person to apportion responsibility," he continued, "and it is not the business of students of international politics to criticize statesmen but to prepare themselves for the time when they are called upon to take action."

How Long Should We Go to School?

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

WHILE on one side an effort is being made to retain the child for a longer period of schooling, William W. Vaughan, the president of the educational section at the last meeting of the British Association, told his listeners that school continued too long for some children. He declared that long experience had taught him that the judgment passed upon boys at 13, in so far as their intellectual development goes, holds good until they are 18 years of age.

Mr. Vaughan would give a "thrice generous remission" after 14 to those who had shown no special aptitude for book learning or any other form of direct education, on consideration that they were kept within the spell of corporate life. Then he reminded his audience how truly educated many were who had escaped as it might be thought, from the narrowness of the school, by the influence of the school. He also disputed the assumption that the state should develop to the full all the intellectual abilities of all its citizens. It was absurd to encourage enormous numbers of boys and girls to a one-sided or even a many-sided intellectual development when neither the state nor themselves were to get any return in happiness or usefulness.

There is a growing effort to enlarge the definition of "secondary" education, to get away from the compartment theory of school and to keep pupils at the kind of work for which they are naturally fitted. It seems a pity for the headmaster of a good foundation school to speak of escaping prematurely from the blessed influence of school without explaining more clearly what he meant. What is the city child to escape to? The genius will no doubt mount upon opportunity, as he generally does; the average will get into some blind alley job and others into the children's police court.

How are the children of the workers to be kept within the "spell of corporate life" unless they are absorbed into industry, if the schools are not ready to keep them. Indeed, no "thrice generous remission" at the most difficult stage of youth should be given, but direct attention to the more rapid provision of schools of varying type and to the compulsory continuation school and the teaching, such as was described last year in The Christian Science Monitor as already existing in Switzerland. Industry is already co-operating with the schools in many directions, especially in the teaching of manual work. This co-operation will do more than anything to kill the desire to be a mere clerk—a "black-coat"—and to keep manual work in the dignified position it holds among sensible people. The child is not too long at school, but the pendulum of curriculum was swinging too far in one direction.

The Real Program

The real problem is to find out the best way of providing real education for character as well as wage-earning. Artificiality has been the greatest bane and that is what may be permitted to continue lies at the bottom of so much of Dr. Vaughan's objections to prolonged schooling for more than a certain proportion of children. Why, for example, should not the children in all

primary and secondary schools take part in the cleaning and care of class rooms? To this duty would come the added pleasure of pride of responsibility. It is what is being attempted in the best schools in the world in order and usefulness, and it ought never to leave off. Education is too much divorced from elementary human needs; it is too polite. The usual plea is always urged that the time at school is too short for all that has to be done. It is quite true, but we attempt too much. There is still a surplus of Goldsmith's description of "Shakespeare as a teacher" about much of our so-called education, not enough of the beauty of usefulness, too much shoddy "culture," not enough of the true.

"Education," said Dr. Vickers of Southampton, "should not concentrate on mere book-learning too much because education is not merely the education of the mind, but of the spirit as well," and Professor Vaughan said that the study presented so that it aroused the most enthusiasm, for it did not matter what they taught a child so long as they made him love it. The "drive" but put into the child's study, "would be transferred to other subjects he had to learn." That is the gist of the whole matter. Dr. Rouse of the Perse School praising the virtues of the great board-school as an instrument of training, declared the change in the average "home." In Queen Victoria's reign he said there was strict discipline in the home and everybody was the better for it, including the wife. There was a good nurse, a strict father, a good mother, and the mother read the Bible to the children aloud. That kind of home has almost gone, and the school had to do what used to be done in the home, and spiritual training must be its basis.

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The Hamilton Grange School seeks to instill in all its pupils habits of disciplined initiative which become apparent in their thinking and character.

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MRS. R. O. VAN ARSDALE, Principal
518 W. 142 St., N. Y. C. Edgemoor 7082
Founded 1899

State of Arithmetic Teaching in England

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE Board of Education has just published the findings of a searching inquiry which was made last year into the teaching of arithmetic in the elementary schools of England and Wales. The inquiry was instituted because of the adverse criticisms which have frequently been made as to the arithmetical attainments of young people who have left school. These criticisms have come from many quarters and have sometimes been very severe.

It has been said, for instance, that accuracy in the manipulation of figures does not reach the same standard which was reached 20 years ago. Some employers express surprise and concern at the inability of young persons to perform simple numerical operations involved in business. It is alleged that the teacher no longer instructs his pupils on the subject with the energy or purposefulness for which his predecessors are given credit.

The board accordingly decided to test the validity of these by subjecting a large number of children in every type of school. Provision was made for including, in about equal proportions the work of good schools and indifferent ones, of town schools and of country schools, of schools in well-to-do, and in poor neighborhoods, with a view to ascertaining the attainments of the average boy and girl.

Nature of Tests

The examination was conducted at two levels of school life, namely, standard five (that is, the average child of age 11-12) and standard seven (age 13-14). All children had to attempt ten problems in mental arithmetic which were designed to test knowledge of the ordinary simple rules. The class under test was then divided into two halves. One half was set to answer ten questions which involved mechanical operations only. The second half was asked to answer tests which included questions of a more miscellaneous order. Ten minutes were allowed for the tests in mental arithmetic and 45 minutes for each written test. The tests are referred to as "mental," "mechanical" or "miscellaneous."

The Board's Verdict

It was found that the individual results varied greatly. Some schools came so near to total failure as to score only 10 or 15 per cent, other schools obtained over 90 per cent. Twenty-four girls in standard five of one school, tested with a miscellaneous paper, failed to give any correct answers. On the other hand, 22 boys in another school, tested with the same paper, got all the answers, except four, right.

The final opinion of the board after surveying all the results is summarized in the following verdict: "There does not appear to be any falling off in the standard of attainment in arithmetic today, especially when it is remembered that the brighter children are now drafted off to secondary or selective central schools to an extent which was not possible in the past."

By comparing results from various types of schools on valuable facts relating to variations due to varying conditions has been brought to light. For example, it is found that the results in boys' schools are better than in girls' schools, the girls' marks being about 84 per cent of the boys'. This may to a large extent be accounted for by the fact that the girls take an extra subject, needlework, which reduces the school time available for arithmetic. Results in mixed schools under a headmaster did better than girls in schools under mistresses.

Home Conditions

With regard to size of school it was found that the larger schools produced on the average the better results. But the largest variation of all was due to home conditions. The children from poor homes achieved only from 65 to 89 per cent of the results achieved by the children from the homes of the well-to-do. This is a sign of the handicap that poor conditions involve upon both child and teacher. Another interesting characteristic of the results was their accord with the general quality of work in other subjects. The schools being selected for the test as being good all round schools produced the best results in this one subject; those classed as medium in general subjects were found to be arithmetic; and those chosen because of the relatively low level of their general work were also low in this examination. Evidently the work in arithmetic in any particular school is of a piece, for quality, with that done in the rest of the school curriculum.

Comparison of Process Results

The results of the test have been analyzed so that it is possible to compare the efficiency of the children in the various types of arithmetical process. It was found, for example, that notational exercises were not done so well as some others, and that schools which were good at this kind of question were good also at decimals. Mensurational exercises too, were below the average; it was found that those children who took care to draw diagrams did best in these exercises. The report forms a valuable addition to official knowledge of the qualities and condition of English education.

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Model Rural Schools in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Special Correspondence

WHAT does it take to make a model rural school? The Oklahoma State Department of Education has worked out the answer quite elaborately and quite definitely in the form of a score card listing 157 items of improvement of school grounds, buildings, equipment, and school organization. On each of these items the scorer, a state rural school supervisor, gives a certain number of points, up to a maximum total of 1800 points.

A school which qualifies for 1000 points is dubbed a "model school" and receives a diploma-like printed certificate. To make a card of 1250 points is to become a "superior model" school.

The result of the plan has been that during the last school year, the second year of "model school" grading, a total of more than 1300 schools in Oklahoma have brought their equipment up to the standard, a large portion of them even becoming "superior model" schools. Although the standard was worked out with rural schools in thought, the town schools have adopted it too, and several hundred of them are numbered on the certificate list.

The growth of the model schools has been a surprise to M. A. Nash, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under whose direction the standard was set. It was supposed at first that only a few schools in each county would qualify. Three counties, one of them a county in which all rural schools are consolidated, have made every one of their schools a model school. Several other counties, some of them not considered as wealthy, have made 40 or more of their district schools model schools.

School Grounds

Under the heading of school grounds, some of the items for which credit is given on the score card are these: cement or gravel walks; fence; trees and shrubs; well or cistern with concrete platform, roof, and lattice enclosure; courts for basketball, tennis, volleyball, or croquet; baseball diamond and outfit; home-made play apparatus; enclosed sand pile; flower bed, and a hotbed or cold frame from which plants are furnished pupils for transplanting in home gardens.

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Then the school district gets credit according to the amount of the teacher's salary, credit being given between \$85 and \$125 a month. The teacher of the school term also counts. The model school score card, Oklahoma had its inception in a bulletin published 12 years ago by George Landrum, then assistant superintendent, on "The Physical Features of a Model School." His requirements were put into tabular form by Miss Helen Dunaway, county superintendent for Washington County, and her list was expanded into the present score card by E. A. Duke and Miss Victoria Lyles, state rural-school supervisors.

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Architecture—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Community Building in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Santa Barbara, Calif. Special Correspondence

SINCE June 29, the eyes of the world have been on Santa Barbara and the swift and gallant way in which her citizens are bending their energies to the task of reconstruction and restoration. This small California city is known all over the United States for its luxurious climate, its beautiful location—between massive mountains and flower-blue sea—for its fine old mission and other relics of Spanish days, when it was one of the important outposts from Mexico to Canada. Of late years it has gained a reputation on the coast for the consistent and resolute manner in which it is holding fast to its picturesque landmarks, and putting forth constructive efforts to preserve the traditions of its romantic past.

Next to Monterey, the old capital of California, where, despite the modernizing of its short-arched citizens, the old romance lingers, Santa Barbara has perhaps more Spanish atmosphere than any town on the coast. San Diego is the oldest settlement, yet only in the "Old Town" does one feel any link with its heroic past.

In Santa Barbara the eloquent names of the streets, the dignified mission, the restoration of many quaint old adobe, the constant building in the charming Spanish style have given the town an enviable air of subsiding into the past and upholding its peculiar California heritage.

A great factor in this preservation has been the Community Arts Association, and the influence of its president, Bernhard Hoffmann, who as chairman of the plans and planning department of the association has worked tirelessly and with intense vision to make Santa Barbara a beautiful city, in harmony with its colonial history, and artistically adapted to its distinctive topography.

The Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara has had a swift and eventful history. Starting as a small amateur dramatic club in 1920, it found itself functioning a little differently of an art school. The two decided to combine, and further assisted by a wealthy philanthropist of the city—the three infant activities decided to call themselves the Community Arts Association. The association first used as its headquarters a little renovated adobe. Here the art classes were held with volunteer teachers, and the first plans for future development discussed. The drama section gave monthly plays in the old Potter Theater under a competent director. For actors and actresses, the city was called to provide its most talented citizens, and a fine enthusiasm marked the productions. Assistance and encouragement poured in from all quarters of the city. When the players found a compelling need for their own theater, a whirlwind campaign was staged and the result was the splendid new Lobero Theater finished in August, 1924.

Meantime the orchestra, under Roger Cierbo, gave frequent programs. Choral work, music scholarships, concerts of all kinds, were added to the schedule of the music department. The school put down its roots into the soil of the city, and in February, 1922, at the recommendation of Mr. Hoffmann, a new department called Plans and Planning was taken on, which rounded out the program of the association, supplementing art, music, and drama with a division for building a beautiful and distinctive city, one which should be a fitting background for the rich community ideals.

In October, 1922, the association was singled out by the Carnegie Corporation to be watched and studied as an example of the working out of a program of the arts in American life. A grant of \$25,000, to be given annually for five years, was made to assist the association in making its plans effective. Many communities in the west have their eyes on the association as a possibility in their own civic lives if the experiment shall be found effective.

While the Drama, Art and Music branches will continue to make their invaluable contributions to the community life, it is the Plans and Planning branch which the recent earthquake has thrown into "strongest focus." It would be pleasant to say that the first ideals of this branch took like wildfire. But somehow ideals of beauty do not take like wildfire, they are the slow and painful development of months and years of hard work. The first great example of what the department wanted to do was executed by Bernhard Hoffmann, when he expanded a charming group of old Spanish adobe into a quadrangle of studios and shops.

El Paseo is known and loved by every citizen of Santa Barbara, and the city is proud of this distinctive block which visitors from all over the country greet with admiration. The gleaming white walls with their ruddy roofs, the little balconies, the grassy quadrangle, the tiled enclosure where people eat and chat in the sun from one sunny to the next, the tiny street in Spain, the small shops with leaded panes, the little amber lights as one wanders through the passages of an evening, the art gallery where the city's artists are given a chance to exhibit their wares, the offices of the Plans and Planning committee with their cases of picturesque architectural photographs—all these endear themselves to the visitor, and have already become the hub of the new movement, where ideas hum, and visions are seen.

The building committee of the association has been tireless since its inception. Constant pressure, constant influence, continuous exhibits to which citizens are urged to give their attention, constant literature on houses and gardens, a competition on small house plans, and a subsequent publication of a "Book of Small House Plans" which has sold in every country on the globe, children's gardens, the planting of vacant lots with wild flowers, garden tours, flower shows—all keep the ideal of a better city before the eyes of the people.

In May of this year the association co-operated in a "Better Homes" celebration, for which a complete model house was erected, demonstrating how with small means a family could build and furnish artistically. During the same week, groups of houses of different styles and prices were selected for exhibition and many thousands of people in the city visited them.

The constant agitation of the branch of the association had borne appreciable fruits, even before the earthquake. The beautiful white Plaza, the Little Town Club, the Lobero Theater, where the offices of the association are now located, the University Club and a dozen or more shops remodelled by merchants had begun to change a little the face of the city. Many private houses had followed the Spanish Renaissance architecture and were studded all over the valley, on the winding roads and among the hills and knolls of Montecito, sitting with red roofs backed to the mountains or the sea, with the live oaks making shadows on their pure walls.

The earthquake shook down a great part of the business section of the city. Some 60 of the business buildings were condemned to be demolished. Here is the chance for which the visionaries of city building have long waited. State Street was a commonplace mass of heterogeneous building, absolutely without plan, the good and bad jumbled together, with much the same effect as a hastily knocked up main street in the middle west. It was bare and treeless, and was the worst jarring note in a city which in every other direction was expanding and shaping itself toward beauty. The merchants could never have been asked to tear down those buildings and build anew. Now there is no alternative. But before they go about it hastily and without harmony, they are to be made to think.

It is the newly appointed Architectural Board of Review which has the power to halt them in their progress and ask them to consider. The dream of a State Street rebuilt—that is, in the mind of every far-seeing man in Santa Barbara today, is a hastily knocked up main street in the middle west. It was bare and treeless, and was the worst jarring note in a city which in every other direction was expanding and shaping itself toward beauty. The merchants could never have been asked to tear down those buildings and build anew. Now there is no alternative. But before they go about it hastily and without harmony, they are to be made to think.

The early Padres who built for the generations to come, and who stamped on California a style and a code which alone can make her distinctive in American states. The new building must be earthquake proof, that is certain. It is an overwhelming victory in favor of the new Spanish colonial structures that practically all of them without exception, they are the slow and painful development of months and years of hard work. The first great example of what the department wanted to do was executed by Bernhard Hoffmann, when he expanded a charming group of old Spanish adobe into a quadrangle of studios and shops.

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must go through the hands of this board. The opinion of the board will be returned in writing to the inspector of buildings. The report will comment on the character of design, the appropriateness, safety, and sanitary arrangements and general construction.

If the approval of the full board is secured, the applicant may go ahead with his plans. If not, the board's report, recommending changes in design, alteration or construction must go to the inspector. If, after conference, the applicant refuses to make the changes, the report and

in regard to the use of mortar and inspection in laying such walls. The architects of Santa Barbara are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the development of this city dream, and have selected the arcade plan as one which will be particularly harmonious and fitting. Already a number of plans have been designed showing treatment of blocks of the business section with arched lower stories, and with general lines conforming to the type to be known as Santa Barbara architecture, an adaptation of the better type of Spanish-Colonial indigenous to this section. The arched treatment means a shelter in the rainy season and shade in the sunny season, and is a happy substitute for awnings which so often

application are referred to the City Council and a public hearing with due regard to the legal aspects will be held. No move or change in a building structure, fountain, monument, wall or arch can be made without first receiving the written approval of the Architectural Board of Review.

An important function which the architectural beauty in the present buildings. The delighted reactions of tourists and visitors to the arcade block is illustrated in the town of Ojai, just over the mountains from Santa Barbara. Here the complete group of the business section is arched in a cream plaster.

For the past five years Mr. Bement has had charge of the Maryland Institute. His art training was secured in Boston, Mass.; Florida, Sweden, and in Paris, France, at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts and the Academy Julian. He is an artist of distinction, having exhibited in many of the leading galleries in Europe and America, and has also a high ranking among art educators of America. He has served four years in the College of the City of New York and 11 years in Teachers' College, Columbia University as professor of fine arts. Mr. Bement is the author of several essays on art matters, and has to his credit "Figure Construction," a book on art issued in 1920, and "Prescriptive Design," to appear this fall.

The Art Center, as is generally known, houses seven organizations within its walls—the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Art Alliance of America, the Pictorial Photographers of America, the New York Society of Craftsmen, the Society of Illustrators, the Art Directors' Club and The Stowaways.

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LAZARUS

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Sept. 30. Special Correspondence

UNIVERSAL has worked out a program of pictures for 1926-27, which includes the regular list of 54 features, westerns, comedies and serials, and, in addition, three big productions. Two stories, "Signs" by Dorothy Grundy, and "Rolling Home," by John Hunter Booth, have been selected for Reginald Denny, Norman Kerry is to be starred in "The Big Gun," Richard Barry's story of the American Navy, Frederick Iphig's story "This Way Out," and a picture based on John Taintor Foote's series of racing

generals, colonels and noblemen, and quite an army of them, too, working with him on his Universal picture "The Midnight Sun." With many of the other studios also making Russian drama, the Russian colony in Hollywood is making preparations for a Thanksgiving celebration of its own.

At the Warner Brothers' studio over 50 per cent of the 1925 program of films is completed and 12 pictures are now in process of preparing, shooting and cutting. Pictures in preparation include: "The Cave Man" by Gelett Burgess, for Matt Moore, to be directed by Lewis Milestone; Monte Blue's next picture will be "The Derr Bigger's story 'The Agony Column,' with Eric Kenton directing. John Barrymore's third picture for Warner Brothers will be "The Tavern Knight" by Rafael Sabatini. This will be made soon after the completion of "Don Juan," which is to be started within the next two weeks. Mary Astor is to play opposite Colleen Moore in her film version of James Montgomery's musical comedy "Irene," which will shortly be started under the direction of John Francis Dillon.

At the Paramount studio James Cruze has begun work on "The Mannequin," a prize-winning story by Fannie Hurst. Raymond Griffith has started on "Stage Door Johnny," with Clarence Badger directing. Not far from this set, Raoul Walsh called "camera" on an elaborate film presentation of "Hassan." This was originally a stage play by James Elroy Flecker, and is a tale of the Arabian Nights, with the locale in Bagdad. Three of the leading roles are being played by Ernest Torrence, William Collier Jr., and Greta Nissen. Irvin Willat's new story is Peter B. Kyne's "The Enchanted Hill," a tale of the west with wild rides, airplane flights and much drama.

A company of 40, made up of players, technicians and assistants has left the Cecil de Mille studio for the Pacific northwest to make scenes for "Braveheart," an adaptation of William C. de Mille's play "Strongheart," in which Rod La Rocque is to be starred. Much of the picture will be taken in the Yakima Indian reservation in Washington. In the west with La Rocque are Lillian Rich, Robert Edeson, Jean Acker, Tyrone Power and Arthur Housman.

At the De Mille studio an adaptation of Paul Kelly's play, "Three Faces East," is being directed by Rupert Julian, with a Julian, which includes Jetta Goudal, Robert Ames, Clive Brook and Henry Walthall. Metro-Goldwyn is to make a film of "The Four Stragglers," a novel by Frank Packard, who wrote "The Miracle Man."

Strongheart has finished his latest picture. It was produced by Howard Estabrook, directed by Paul Powell, and is an adaptation of Rufus King's book, "North Star." Virginia Lee Corbin and Stuart Holmes have prominent roles.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

TONIGHT

PRINCESS AT 8:30

THE ACTORS' THEATRE PRESENTS

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BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY MASTERPIECE

LA SALLE NOW MATINEES WED. & SAT.

THE COMEDY HIT OF CHICAGO

"THE PATSY"

By Barry Conners, Author of "Applesauce" with CLAIRBORNE POWER

Shubert

Great Northern

MAINE WED. AND SAT.

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STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls

60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

BOSTON

COPLEY

Even. at 8:20 Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 8:30

The Jeffersons

A Comedy

NEXT WEEK—"The Right to Strife"

SAM S. EVES, at 8:10

SHUBERT \$2.50 Mat. Sat.

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With a Great Singing Cast of 100

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NEW YORK

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 40th & 7th Ave. 2:30

THE STUDENT PRINCE

with HOWARD MARSH & The Marriage

Chorus 46th St. Theat. W. of W. 8:15

Mat. W. and Sat. 2:30

The Laugh Session

IS ZAT SO?

NOW AT 48th St. Theat. MAT. WED. & SAT.

"The Poor Nut"

With ELLIOTT NUGENT

HIPPODROME

CREATOR (Mat. Daily, Good Seats 50c, Box \$1)

KILLMAN, Molins & Band. Hilda Ferguson & 100 World Stars.

BIJOU THEATRE, 46th St. W. of W. 8:15

8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

Helen MacKELLAR

in "THE MUD TURTLE"

Yiddish Art Theatre Players in

MAURICE SCHWARTZ production of

"KING SAUL"

BAYES THEATRE, 44th St. W. of W. 8:15

8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

CASINO THEATRE, 30 St. & W. 8:15

Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

Russell Jappney's Gorgeous Production

The Vagabond King

Based on Justin

IF I WERE KING

MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

Ambassador Theatre, 46th W. of W. 8:15

8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

Richard

Barry Conner's Great American Comedy

"APPLESAUCE"

with ALLAN DINEHART

Anne Nichols Presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE Fourth Year

REPUBLIC THEATRE

NEW YORK

Boston Company Will Open at

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE, Oct. 3

New York—Motion Pictures

CAPITOL

Norma Shearer—Lon Chaney

in "The Tower of Lillies"

8:15, 8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

A Victor-Ramson Production

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

HALTO

"A Son of His Father"

8:15, 8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

WEEK OF SEPT. 28

REVOLI

"The Iron Horse"

A Fox Production

WEEK OF SEPT. 28

LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures

GRAMMART'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE

HOLLYWOOD

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Gold Rush

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EDITORIALS

The Prime Minister of France, Paul Painlevé, recently visited Alsace-Lorraine and was greeted everywhere with the acclamations of the people.

Alsace-Lorraine as Peacemaker

Thus ends an unpleasant episode, which might have had much more serious consequences. The preceding Government considered it necessary to "assimilate" the provinces which were restored to France in 1919 without delay. Ultimately, the absorption of Alsace-Lorraine must be accomplished to the fullest extent, for it is impossible, in the opinion of the authorities, to permit the creation of a state within a state. But in these matters the greatest tact must be exercised, and it is possible that this tact has not always been shown. At any rate, a good deal of indignation was displayed by the districts which have so recently been brought back to France after being held by Germany for nearly fifty years.

The inhabitants apparently thought that the introduction of the whole of the legislation of the Republic was being made too precipitately, and they displayed their resentment. Of the loyalty of these regions there can be no doubt, but it is natural that they should not appreciate the changes that were proposed in their laws and customs. It is only gradually that they can be placed under the central authority of Paris. The alarm which was raised has now been stilled, and nothing could be more gratifying than the warm reception which was given to M. Painlevé. It is possible that Alsace-Lorraine has a great part to play in the rapprochement of France and Germany. It should constitute, not a dividing line, a subject of perpetual discord, but a hyphen between the great European neighbors.

For half a century European diplomacy was dominated by the memories of 1870, when Alsace-Lorraine was seized by Germany from France. Gambetta, with his somewhat demagogic nationalism, gave France its motto when he exclaimed: "Pensez-y toujours, n'en parlez jamais." (Think of it always; never speak of it.) France did not talk overmuch of Sedan, and, indeed, there were attempts to forget the old humiliation, but the men of a certain generation, whose influence was considerable, could not help indulging on occasion in vain dreams of revenge.

This does not mean that they consciously or deliberately favored or facilitated a new war for Alsace-Lorraine. Nevertheless, whatever happened in Europe seemed to relate itself to the loss of those provinces. Every manifestation of German military might and diplomatic enterprise was considered suspiciously and sometimes provoked pangs of rage and regret. No French patriot would admit that Alsace-Lorraine was definitely stolen from France. How the return was to be effected nobody knew. Gambetta seems to have entertained the hope that Bismarck would, in the end, voluntarily surrender the lost regions.

It was because of Alsace-Lorraine that there was formed in Europe a new system of alliances which it was believed by enthusiastic nationalists would create such a menace to Germany that it would seek an accommodation with its rivals. Strasbourg, as the capital of Alsace, stood in the great Place de la Concorde, a stone female figure, hung with crepe and wreaths, bearing on a shield the date of its capitulation and the significant question, "When?"

While France was determined never to attack Germany, never to be guilty of aggression, never to provoke willingly an uncertain conflict, there was also an obstinate resolve never to acquiesce in what was definitely regarded as an international crime.

During the years of German administration, there sprang up in Alsace-Lorraine a desire for autonomy. It would not be unfair to say that these provinces are neither German nor fully French, but have a special character of their own. They have a marked individuality; a regional patriotism; a dislike for the excessive centralization which is the keynote of French administration. Alfred Fabre-Luce has admirably defined their position in the phrase that they are "morally isolated from Germany and materially isolated from France." But they have increasingly become dependent in the economic sense on Germany.

Germany, a few years before the war, appeared to see its error and realized that it was not by repression that the nationality of populations can be changed in these days. There was even an attempt to open secret negotiations in Paris between France and Germany in 1912 with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, but the French would not admit that any arrangement was possible in respect of provinces which were French. Now that the restoration is completed, there should be no further question of autonomy, but, nevertheless, it is only gradually that the complete incorporation can be brought to pass as a concrete actuality.

It was plainly pointed out to the French Prime Minister, on the occasion of his visit, that the situation of Alsace-Lorraine is such as to make an economic rapprochement between France and Germany a matter of imperative necessity. An economic rapprochement implies a political rapprochement. Germany has shown that it is willing to forget the past and to abandon any kind of claim to Alsace-Lorraine. The pact which is now under discussion would, in essence, be a final renunciation by Germany of these provinces. They should not be made the shuttlecock of Franco-German policy. It would be intolerable if, generation after generation, the struggle were renewed for their possession.

With such a pact between France and Germany the prospects of peace in Europe would be enormously increased, and in the long run it will be found that the situation of Alsace-Lorraine makes such a pact inevitable. After being the apple of discord in Europe, it would now appear that Alsace-Lorraine will be the bridge which unites the western nations. The feud about frontiers should be at an end. Alsace-Lorraine, for which wars have been fought, should now prove to be a peacemaker for the nations.

Notwithstanding the declaration by President Coolidge that he is opposed to action by the Congress dealing with tariff rates, and the assurance by the Republican leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives that they are agreed as to the wisdom of "tariff tinkering," a strenuous effort will be made to secure the enactment of an amendment to the administrative section of the tariff law, providing for what is called the "American valuation" plan for ascertaining the dutiable value of imported articles. It is claimed by domestic manufacturers that foreign goods are frequently entered for customs purposes at less than their real value, and it was with a view to correcting this alleged practice that the tariff act provided for the ascertainment by Treasury agents of production costs in other lands.

The manufacturers of the principal industrial nations have protested against what they regard as an unwarrantable invasion of their private affairs, and have in many instances refused to give the desired information concerning wages and other costs. Failing to procure an advancement of tariff rates through appraisements based on foreign productive costs, some American manufacturers are now renewing their demand that duties shall be imposed upon imported articles according to the value of similar goods of domestic production, as offered for sale in the principal home markets. It is urged on behalf of the proposed amendment that it would prevent undervaluation of imports, and thus afford a greater measure of protection to domestic industries.

The importing interests, which are not so much concerned with the rate of duty as with stability of appraisements and uniformity in interpretation of the various tariff schedules, assert that the "American valuation" plan would create endless confusion, and would effect a marked increase in tariff rates. The avowed purpose of the tariff being to afford domestic producers protection equal to the difference between manufacturing costs in the United States and in foreign countries, it is believed by opponents of the change in methods of valuation that once inaugurated the "American valuation" plan would inevitably result in raising tariff rates all around.

If, as claimed by its advocates, that plan is necessary in order that domestic prices may be maintained, it is pointed out that, with higher valuations for imports, prices of domestic goods would in all probability advance, thus setting in motion an endless chain of higher duties, corresponding to the increased valuation of American manufactures. When the matter comes up for debate in the Congress, the effort to procure by indirect means an increase of duties will doubtless result in a prolonged discussion of the endless tariff question, that may have results not anticipated by the advocates of the change.

It is particularly noteworthy, as providing an index to the real status of airplane traffic in the United States, that at the very time at which the red tape of the Army Air Service is being subjected to vigorous criticism a commercial airplane reliability tour should have been launched by the Ford

Airport in Detroit. For it indicates that, even if abuses do exist in some technical branches of this activity, its general trend is forward, and that practical business may be filling in some of the gaps left by the service.

While much can be expected from this reliability tour just inaugurated, it is not, however, to be expected that from its results positive information will be immediately forthcoming as to the best airplane for air transport. Nevertheless, much can be looked for from it, and of negligible interest is the fact that the tour represents without doubt one of the greatest steps ever taken to develop the commercial and private use of airplanes. From this standpoint it follows, therefore, that one of the most important points for all entering pilots to remember is not the need for "beating" the other fellow, in the sense of getting to a designated goal before him, but the necessity for keeping to schedule, as each machine has a definite time of arrival and departure at each point of call, and points of merit will be awarded to those pilots who keep most closely to the schedule laid out for their machine during the entire week of the tour.

Hence it is but natural that at each of the eleven cities in the eleven midwestern states to be visited plenty of time is to be allowed for every possible necessary inspection. The aim of the tour is not to determine the highest speed at which a certain definite distance can be covered, nor with how few stops such a flight can be made, but rather to gain all practical information regarding the immediate possibilities of the commercial airplane. That commercial aviation is but in its infancy in America is unfortunately only too patent and that this tour will do much to advance it can justifiably be hoped.

Probably but relatively few people in the city of New York, or out of Manhattan Island south of Thirty-fourth Street there is not a single fire engine. In that region, with its vast accumulation of extremely valuable property, unprotected then? Not a bit of it. In place of the throbbing engines and their belching smoke, and the clanging and roarings with which they used to screech through the congested streets, there are now two central pumping stations that feed a network of about 100 miles of high-pressure water mains.

One of the stations is near the North River and supplies the west side of the downtown region. The other is beside the East River and takes care of the zone's eastern area. Each station contains electric motor pumps with equipment for automatic and safe operation. Each pump is of 800 horsepower and is capable of delivering 3000 gallons of water a minute under

"American Valuation" of Imports

a pressure of 300 pounds. The two stations together are equipped with nearly 10,000 horsepower in electric motors, which during each minute of operation can throw 36,000 gallons of water under enormous pressure.

A famous fire chief of New York once said that whether a fire is a minor one or becomes a conflagration depends on the first three minutes. Much of these precious three minutes is lost in getting a fire engine into operation without taking into account time-consuming street blockades. Under the new system the great pumps start automatically and are delivering a deluge at full capacity in thirty seconds. At its first test this system shot fifty streams of water at once 250 feet in the air without the source of this enormous power being visible.

Each pumping station is connected with the great electric generating plants on the river fronts by four separate feeding cables. Each cable has a capacity of 5000 horsepower, enough to run the station. Each cable goes to its station by a separate route. This is a safeguard against a street disturbance, cave-in or explosion interrupting the operation of the station.

There are many other huge works of public welfare, safety and progress going on silently in New York. To understand the city it is well for its inhabitants and the outside world to contemplate these occasionally instead of visualizing only the unpleasant surface manifestations of its teeming life.

King Boris III of the Bulgarians has won a notable victory in his struggle against capital punishment in the court sentences following the explosion in the cathedral at Sofia last April, when more than 150 perished and three times as many were injured. In the courts-martial that followed, the judges have shown a disposition to impose heavy penalties, including the extreme sentence. In this respect a wide difference has developed between King Boris and the courts-martial. After the first few sentences, which the King approved, as the constitution requires, he has shown a remarkable unwillingness to append his signature to the sentences.

In the beginning of September more than 150 such sentences had been approved by courts of appeal and forwarded to the King for his sanction. But the King refused to approve them. He took the ground, as he informed the high commanders of the army, assembled at the palace, that executing people was not the most successful way of effecting an internal reconciliation of the country, of restoring "brotherly relations among the citizens." He opposed with peculiar determination the imposition of heavy punishment upon young people, who, he took the ground, could be restored to orderly paths by gentler means.

The high moral stand taken by King Boris had its effect both upon the people and upon the army. On Sept. 16 it was announced from the Ministry of War that a bill would be presented at the next session of the Sobranie or Parliament, commuting the remaining more than 150 sentences to terms of imprisonment.

This action by the legal department of the Ministry of War, which had tried all the men accused of participation in the explosion, was undoubtedly the result of the courageous attitude of the King. He did not fail to appreciate the serious character of the offense, with its long trail of national woe, but he was convinced that the imposition of such drastic penalties as had been imposed by the courts-martial was not the most effective way to restore internal harmony among the people. Reconciliation was his aim. The effort of the Ministry of War to commute all the remaining sentences was a recognition of the moral soundness of the ground taken by King Boris III.

Editorial Notes

That there are distinctly reassuring features to the present view of the future of British trade, as is stated in an opinion expressed in the September monthly review of Barclay's Bank of London, makes it appear that many of the reports circulated of late in this connection err on the pessimistic side. "Even if the relative position of Great Britain on the list of importers into various countries is regarded as a criterion, evidence of progress is to be found," this report says in part, and it adds that the British Empire, regarded as a unit, is self-supporting to a greater extent than any other country in the world. This state of affairs when considered with the fact that Great Britain is a great industrial nation, and the rest of the Empire a vast source of supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, should tend to give to Empire development a natural impetus." Of one thing anyhow we may be certain, that, as Burns put it:

Be Britain still to Britain true,
Among ourself's united;
For never but by British hands
Must British wrongs be righted.

The Peoria Transcript is fully justified in a feeling of pride that it has reached its seventieth birthday, and it is auspicious that this event should have occurred in the same year as Peoria reached its hundredth anniversary. Hence one scans the special edition of this paper which has just been published with a double interest: in the growth of the publication and the expansion of the city of which it has become a part. The Transcript, while enjoying no special distinction for longevity, has earned for itself a place as an institution of Peoria and central Illinois. It has seen the community in which it has grown up evolve from an obscure village into the second city of Illinois and increase enormously in wealth and prosperity. Fittingly to the high ideals which are being more and more generally adopted by newspapers in America, the Transcript concluded its leading editorial with this paragraph:

It knows no better return it can make to friends and patrons, than re-consecration on its seventieth anniversary to the high mission of making Peoria and central Illinois worthy of the sacrifices and achievements of those undisciplined pioneers, who in journalism, industry, business, education, religion and art, laid the foundations of our cherished institutions.

A King's Victory for Mercy

What is going to be the future of the United States? This is a question that many ask and that nobody can answer with assurance. But there are certain things which are already abundantly clear. The situation of the United States, both in its internal problems and in its relations with the rest of the world, is changing with extraordinary speed. It is manifest that its history during the next century will be quite different from its history during the last.

First of all, the pioneer in the old sense of the word has gone. Practically nobody is now willing to undertake that slow, arduous, relatively unprofitable labor which made the west. The new generation wants well-paid work in the office, the factory, or the mine, or to undertake agricultural or industrial enterprise which will bring in big returns if it also risks big losses. The pioneering spirit has gone into big business at home and will soon be adventuring for American trade across the seas.

Another aspect of the same thing is to be seen in the laws restricting immigration and in the universal passion for education. The United States is no longer the pioneer land being settled by the overflow of Europe, the "melting pot" in which all European races are fused quickly and easily into good Americans, the country of the individual primary producer in forest or field or local store. It is becoming a huge Nation in which the superstructure of business and finance, culture and tradition, are playing an ever-increasing rôle.

What, for instance, is to be the outcome of the vast educational effort of today? A larger and ever larger proportion of the people are being educated to seek the higher and directing positions in business and the national life, while the immigrant file which used to do the relatively unskilled and unskilled work of the community has been enormously reduced.

The problem of the "white-collar proletariat" is already acute in certain parts of Europe. But no nation has ever before set out to give a majority of its population some form of higher education, and the problems which this policy, a policy of abolition of itself, is going to create are quite new in the world.

In the second place, the relation between Capital and Labor is profoundly changing. In the old days America was filled by multitudes of individuals whose principal capital was their energy, their enterprise, their courage and a few simple implements or tools. Labor capital was the more important element of the two.

But that is ceasing to be the case. Capital is increasing at a prodigious pace. It is better distributed. It is true, than it is in Europe. None the less, the power of the great aggregations of wealth is steadily growing, and more and more the ownership of capital is passing out of the hands of those who made it into the hands of those who inherited such ownership.

America is still the land par excellence of capitalism, for the unrestricted enterprise of the individual which capitalism sets free is still suited to the conditions of its economic life. But the masterings of protection against the domination of "Wall Street" and of big business show that the United States is gradually coming up against the same kind of difficulties as have produced the Labor and Socialist movement all over Europe. It is increasing to face the problem which Abraham Lincoln foretold in one of his addresses to Congress—that of insuring that the rights of Labor rank ahead of the rights of Capital, which is created by Labor.

Take another aspect of the same question. The rapid accumulation of wealth in America and the destruction of European capital in the Great War has made the United States the chief lender in the world. Not only are foreign issues, both governmental and industrial, being increasingly made in New York, but the process will almost certainly be increased as a result of the settlement of the interrelated debts.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Oct. 1
The delegation appointed by the Italian Government to negotiate an agreement with the Egyptian delegation in the Jarabub dispute will leave Italy shortly. The delegation is composed of Negrotto di Cambialo, former Minister of Cairo, an expert of the Foreign Office, and a general in the Italian Army. Both delegations will hold sittings aboard a yacht placed at the disposal of the Italian Government. The yacht will be anchored near the disputed area, so that the delegates may personally trace the frontier between Cyrenaica and Egypt. It is believed an agreement will be reached with the cessation of Jarabub to Italy, which will by way of compensation rectify parts of the frontier in favor of Egypt.

Among the reforms recently introduced by the Fascist Government is one which affects particularly Rome and its citizens. For years the city and the commune of Rome have been struggling with serious financial difficulties in trying to cope with the necessary development of Rome as a worthy capital of the Italian state. Rome, it is pointed out, has a peculiar position of its own. Not only is there the attraction of its past glories, but it is the only city in the world which has two diplomatic bodies, one accredited to the Quirinal and the other to the Vatican. The burden which falls on the citizens, by necessity of increasing requirements, as a political metropolis, is entirely out of proportion to that levied in other cities, and state aid becomes therefore imperative.

In the past the Rome City Council was often too much divided by political quarrels to enable it to give proper attention to the growing needs of the capital, and the Government has now devised a new plan for the Italian capital. The experience of the past two years when the local administration was suspended and replaced by a Royal Commissioner, Senator Filippo Cremonesi, who, in the absence of political controversies, has been able to devote all his care to the aggrandizement of the capital with surprising success, has convinced the Government of the necessity of abolishing altogether the City Council. Rome will in future be administered by the state, and the first magistrate of the city will be known as the Governor of Rome. He will rank with Cabinet Ministers, and will have the right to attend Cabinet councils when matters affecting Rome are discussed.

The population of Rome, which the census returns of 1921 gave as 591,661, on June 30 last was 746,783, showing an increase of 55,122 inhabitants in less than four years. These figures, while testifying clearly the growth of the Italian capital, must certainly have caused surprise to the many lovers of this old city who believed that the population had reached 1,000,000. There are, in fact, indeed, when this figure is actually reached, and probably even surpassed, especially during the spring when the season is at its height, but the residential population is comparatively small. Milan is today the most populous town in Italy, with 862,283 inhabitants. Naples comes next with nearly 800,000, while Venice comes tenth in the list with only 201,635 inhabitants.

A new effort is being made to render the capital and other cities of Italy less noisy. Rome has the reputation of being the noisiest city in Europe, and even the most partial admirer of its position admits that this is no exaggeration. The piercing whistles used in trams, the incessant sound of loud motor horns and other appliances supposed to warn the pedestrians only help to increase the general confusion. Now, we are promised, these are to be replaced by the quieter bells and whistles. It is curious to note that Rome, which has a little volume of traffic (when compared to other big cities), should have its streets so noisy and congested. Of course, the fault lies in the absence of traffic regulations, in consequence of which anyone may do as he pleases. Vehicles, it is true, are now more to the right of the road, but have not yet been convinced of the utility of this rule, and walk in every direction.

Signor Mussolini's absence at the unveiling of the memorial tablet at the Villa Borghese, at Frascati, where he was anxiously awaited by his fellow citizens, has provided some amusing anecdotes on the Premier's dislike for long official ceremonies. When, many months ago, as head of the Italian Government, he paid his first visit to the island of Sardinia he disappointed the inhabitants of Cagliari by his sudden disappearance from the landing place. The Mayor and all the leading representatives had not yet given him an official welcome, and could hardly believe that the Premier had escaped

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA

The difficulties of making payments as against a high protective tariff will probably be solved by revaluing the annual dividends overseas. Financially, therefore, the United States, instead of being a borrower as it used to be, is now becoming the creditor of the outside world, and therefore bound to take an ever-increasing interest in its affairs.

It is the same with industry. All the great industrial nations—Great Britain, Germany, and so on—have been driven more and more to seek foreign markets for their products as the productive capacity begins to exceed the consumer power of the home market. Exactly the same process is going on in the United States. The great industries—the iron and steel industry, automobile industry, the motion picture industry, and so on—are increasingly expanding their selling organizations abroad, while the export of raw materials, like cotton, or of food, like wheat, is gradually diminishing.

The third great change is the standing of the United States in the family of nations. Beginning as a small and weak Nation, it maintained for 150 years a resolute isolation from the problems of the outside world. It is now increasingly the most powerful single state on the earth. In 1917 it played a decisive part in the struggle against Prussianism. In 1920 it seemed to react violently back to the tradition of isolation. But today it is becoming more and more evident that the possibility of isolation is past.

The growing interest of the United States in world trade and world involvement has just been noted, and that is a process which under the pressure of economic life is bound to increase. Then the earth is appreciably shrinking every day. It is only a question of a few years when Europe and America will be talking directly over the radio and the journey from one to the other will take but a few hours by airplane. What happens overseas must necessarily become of increasing moment to the United States with every year.

Finally, the great political world problems which are coming up for settlement are of vital concern to the United States and cannot be solved without her co-operation. Take only three. First, there is the problem of readjusting the relations between the Occident and the Orient. The United States, with its attitude toward Asiatic immigration, is in the very forefront of that question. Then there is the problem of the economic development of the world. It is obvious that if the nations as a whole are to enjoy prosperity, the old haphazard method of developing the resources of the earth, with its numerous opportunities for friction and war, must be replaced by a more intelligent and orderly method, a method already largely worked out in the vast area of America.

Finally, there is the problem of abolishing war. It is an urgent problem, and no nation is more interested in it than the United States. Yet manifestly war can only be abolished in co-operation with other states, for just as it takes two to make a war, it takes two to keep peace. And to make world peace lasting will take the co-operation of the leading peoples among mankind, for unless they do combine any one of them can start a war and force the hands of the rest.

So I think that it is certain that the United States will see in this century, both externally and internally, several different phases of history from those which it has passed through. It is bound to be a leader among the nations, not from its old position of isolation, but as one of the common family of nations. It is going to be forced to assume responsibilities which today it does not wish to assume, but which is its new position of strength it will be unable to evade. It appears that America is an adolescent Nation. Whether that be true or not, it is full grown today, and ere long will have about its shoulders the world-wide responsibilities of a world power.

His attention, and, unobserved, had taken a private car in which he motored alone to the Premier's residence. On another occasion, while motoring to Perugia, he met an Italian aristocrat who invited him to lunch in his own magnificent villa on the high road to Perugia. The invitation was accepted and several people were asked to meet the Premier, but at the fixed hour the aristocrat's guest list was generally thought that the Premier, who always drives his own car, took purposely the wrong direction and stopped in a wayside inn, where he had an undisturbed and modest "colazione."

Until the municipality of Bergamo had formally declared the small house at Borgo Anale, where the composer Gaetano Donizetti is believed to have been born, a national museum it was generally thought that the house in a door was his actual birthplace, and a marble slab bore testimony of this fact. The description of the actual dwelling place of Donizetti's parents was found about a year ago in the archives of Bergamo. A letter written by Donizetti himself to his own master gives a detailed account of the birthplace, which agrees perfectly with the underground, squalid house now consecrated to his memory.

It very often happened in the past that important debates took place simultaneously in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. If each House of Parliament had a gallery reserved for the members of the other house, but this is rarely occupied on such occasions, as each member is naturally more interested in what is going on in his own house. It has now been decided to link the Chamber and the Senate by a direct telephone wire, which, by means of microphones and loudspeakers, will permit speeches made in one house to be heard in the other.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Tourist Travel to the Grand Canyon

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your issue of Aug. 12 has an article discussing travel to the Grand Canyon, with the sub-headline "Railroad Reported to Be Competing Unfairly for Tourist Trade."
I have not seen the report referred to, but the digest of the report as given by your correspondent does not in any way seem to bear out the statement that the absence of facilities for reaching the park and the absence of accommodations there are due to the "stiffing of competition by the only railroad leading into the park."

The railroad referred to is the Santa Fe. It certainly is not responsible in any way for the condition of the highway, nor for the lack of accommodations in the park. These two matters are entirely in the hands of the public authorities.

Another hardship is recited in that the automobilist has to purchase water from the railroad.
This water is hauled in tank cars 120 miles, and the fact that we are willing to sell it is an aid to the automobilist and not a hardship. If we desired to check or hinder auto travel, we could do so by refusing to sell the water. As a transportation company we are not ordinarily in the water business. There is no other water available anywhere on the rim of the canyon.

You have been so uniformly careful to substantiate facts relative to matters coming to your notice, that I feel you will appreciate my motive in calling this particular article to your attention.

WILLIAM B. STOREY,
President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System,
Chicago, Ill.

The Church Report on Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I have read all that long editorial of yours on the Church Report of Prohibition.
You have stated the matter very admirably, and I congratulate you. Such a statement is a real help. I appreciate greatly the valuable work your paper is doing, day by day, in behalf of national, and so of world, prohibition.
DELCIWARE KING,
Granite Trust Company,
Quincy, Mass.